B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 101 BOMBAY TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June.	KAISER-I-HIND		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July.	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700
2nd August	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA. *	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISER-I-HIND	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

x Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* ,, ,, ,, CHINA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
7th May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	MANELA ..	8,303
22nd ,,	MALDA ..	3,965
5th Sept.	MATIANA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
17th Oct.	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

29th April.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813
15th May	KIDDERPOROE*		
27th ,,	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	5,334 6,696
June 9th July	A Steamer* SICILIA		6,813
22rd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th August	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
17th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
15th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
*† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
30th April.	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa 1-30 p.m.
30th ,,	BAMORA.	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports, 8 a.m.
2nd May ..	VARSOVA	Busreh viaK'chi.
3rd ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
5th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Genoa Maru	N. Egawa	6785	15thApr.	30th April.
*Sado Maru	L. Nirei	5898	30th ,,	14th May
Malacca Maru	M. Tani.	5374	18th May	1st June.
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	28th ,,	11th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Takahashi.	5303	8th June	22nd June.
Muroran Maru.	Y. Watanabe.	5374	17thJune	1st July.

* Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	520	240	160	128
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN."

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Atlas Maru	T. Nisimura	7347	17th Apr.	16th May.
Shunko Maru	S. Hirano	6777	7th May	21st May.
*Amazon Maru	K. Takahasi	7770	12th May	26th May.
*Alps Maru	A. Kobayashi	7772	26th May	9th June.
Himalaya Maru	Y. Fujita	5223	29th May	10th June.

* Calling at Hongkong.
For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
P.O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address "SHOSEN."

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. L. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
10, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1226.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP ... $30,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ..... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Caofoo	Lyeas	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00 000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
H. H. HYND,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1923
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year ..... Rs. 66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year. ..... Rs. 58,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds ..... Rs. 12,00,000
4. Effective policy business upto 31-12-23 ..... Rs. 200,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 50,00,000
6. Claims paid abo ..... Rs. 38,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP TO DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Bombay.
MUJMUDAR AND CO.,
46 Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No: 718.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa.
MESSRS. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar.
South Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital ... F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds 42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontienak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tillatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Welteyredem

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—62, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,,	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	,,	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	,, 1,71,32,055

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach: ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U. S. A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Ballard.
AGENCIES

INDIA
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd. Martin & Co., Ltd. Birla Bros. Ltd.
MADRAS—Roshan M. A Minulla, Hussai Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshe. N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ltd.
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd. Durege & Thomas Ltd.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons Crosfield, Ltd.
PORT SWETTENHAM—Harrisons Crosfield, Ltd.
SIPOH—Labrooy Bros.

DUTCH EAST INDIES,
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ltd.
SAMARANG (Java) Butterworth Co.,
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise peur le Commerce & L'Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZARIB—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON—Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters)

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE BAGGAGE, & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF, General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
} Dividend declared previous years..15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration, Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

FLEXOID
& Leather Cloths
TIGER BRAND
OILCLOTHS
are manufactured in a variety of shades and designs to suit all tastes and purses. Our qualities and prices have found favour with the important Indian Railways.
The Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd.
Sudama House, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: Dhaymajaya. Telephone 22750.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. SAFE remedy of nature, 1dram Rs. 8-8. 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA DO Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box - No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....

Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Good LINO-OPERATORS, Apply to "VOICE OF INDIA" Press, 227, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R10333

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission, or both.—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.
A 18736

WANTED by a well-established Indian Insurance Company, CHIEF AGENT for Deccan and also for Central Provinces. Apply to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED.—(1) A young trained and experienced SANITARY INSPECTOR for this Municipality. The pay of the post is Rs. 60 plus 7-8-0 cycle allowance which is permanent and pensionable. The appointment shall be probationary. Copies of testimonials, if any, should accompany, the application which should be made till 10.5-24 after which date no application shall be entertained. (2) A young qualified (Recognized Scholar College) and experienced SUB-OVERSEER for this Municipality on pay Rs. 60 plus 7-8-0. Cycle allowance, one having knowledge of Municipal works will be preferred. The post is permanent and pensionable and will be offered on probation. Copies of testimonials, if any, should accompany the application, which should be made till 10-5-24. Rejected applications shall not be replied. MD. MANSUR ALI KHAN, Chairman, Municipal Committee, Malkapur, Distt. Buldana, BERAR.
A C19513

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a trained and experienced Military man with brilliant record, during last war, capable organizer. Write to Box No. 216, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10317

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

[illegible] LOWS of good light and fine air are to be let at Grant Road near Charni Road Tram Junction in Persian Bakery. For rent ask Bhaia there or communicate with Seth MAGANLAL HARGOVANDAS in telephone No. 41668.
C 10296

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO iron-framed by A. Walter, Berlin, perfect condition. Rs. 300/-. Reasonable offers considered. Apply Mrs. DORAN, Mahim Police Station.
N R10298

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE STORY OF COCOGEM.

Four Well Printed and Illustrated Books.

Vol. 1.—"Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."
Vol. 2.—"Advantages and Use".
Vol. 3.—"Cook Book," 90 New Recipes.
Vol. 4.—"As told by Satisfied Customers."
Sent free on request.

Address:—

COCOGEM BOX H, TATAPURAM P.O. COCHIN STATE.

T 19453

MYSTERY REVEALED—Accurate character-reading with hints to attract success and prosperity and gratify all desires. Send your handwriting with Re. 1. YOGI VIJNAN BHIKSHU, Bordi, Dist. Thana.
T R10336

WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS of Toilet and Bar Soaps Foreign or Reliable Indian invited large demand. TALLUR BROS., Hubli.
T R10334

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry locally by regular training, as well as by correspondence, through printed lectures and grants Diplomas. Treats chronic and complicated cases through the case record form. Supplies medicine and accessories at wholesale rate. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. E. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal.
M R10202

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

TENDERS.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CAWNPORE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of Cylinder Oil (for superheated steam 160 lbs. boiler pressure and flushing point should not be less than 600 degrees- Heavy Engine Oil, Spindle Oil, and Grease Compound No. 1 with samples of each quality.

Each tender should be accompanied with an earnest money of Rs. 200, which will be forfeited in the event of successful tenders, failing to execute the agreement bound with in a fortnight from the date of the receipt of such informations and to deposit a security of Rs. 1,000 for due fulfilment of the contract.

Tht tenders will be received by the Executive Officer up to the 6th May, 1924.

(Sd./) DWARKA PARSHAD SINGH.
Executive Officer.
Municipal Board, Cawnpore.
C19428

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion -- Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion -- Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion -- Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion -- Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC and particularly our SUB-AGENTS are hereby informed that Mr. Ram Narain Tandon, Manager who was suspended on 17th March, 1924, has been DISMISSED now from our office and none of his work would be binding on our firm.

SETH ATMARAM CHARANDAS & CO.,
Bankers,
Muttra U. P.
19511

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HOW TO USE THE AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE.

DEMONSTRATIONS ARE BEING GIVEN DAILY, DURING BUSINESS HOURS, AT TELEPHONE BUILDINGS, HOME STREET, FORT.

SUBSCRIBERS are invited to make themselves acquainted with the working of the new apparatus, and are particularly requested to send their Operators and Switchboard Attendants for instruction.

C19455

WANTED.

WANTED—An OVERSEER by the Bijapur City Municipality. Those that have passed the Sub-overseer's examination of the College of Engineering, Poona or any other equivalent examination of an institution recognised by Government need apply on or before the 31st of May, 1924. Applications should be submitted to the Chief Officer with testimonials stating age, caste and languages known. Pay up to Rs. 100 p.m. according to qualifications rising to Rs. 125.

N. P. DESAI,
President,
Bijapur City Municipality.
Bijapur, 22-4-24.

"True Copy"
G. A. PITRE,
Chief Officer and Engineer,
City Municipality Bijapur.
C19536

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

AFFILIATED TO THE TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH, POONA.
OPENS.

For Grishmadhiveshan on or about the 16th June, 1924.

The College Gives Instruction in:

(1) General Medical Course of five years.
(2) Course in Dental Surgery.
(3) B. Sc. Course of three years in Science and Industrial Chemistry.

Requirements of Admission:—

(a) A certificate of having passed the Matric Examination of any National or any other Indian University
(b) Admission Fee of Rs. 5 with the application.

Post-Graduate Courses:— In Ophthalmology: Dentistry: Pathology and Bacteriology.

Institutions Attached to the College are:—

(1) Prof. T. K. Gajjar's Techno-Chemical Laboratory.
(2) Bacterio-Pathological Laboratory.
(3) The National Medical College General Out-Patient Dispensary.
(4) The Yamunabai L. Nair Dental Hospital.
(5) The Aimai Merwanji Chamarbagwala Free Ophthalmic Hospital.
(6) The People's Free Hospital.
(7) Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Free General Hospital (under construction.)
(8) Free Maternity home.

Hostel Accommodation for only a limited number is available within the College Compound.

Senior Course will begin also on the 16th June. Only a limited number of outsiders will be admitted to the senior course.

For Particulars apply to:—

SUPERINTENDENT,
National Medical College.
C19313

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SAYED ABDOOL MAJEED EDROOS ZOOLEIKHA BEGUM, wife of Sayed Ahmed Badri and KHAIROONNISSA, daughter of Sayed Nuthudin Baroos, all of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. And person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lien, possession, gift, trust, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Eastern side of Tank Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 216 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old No. 1543, New No. 3698, Old Survey No. 2/2593 and New Survey No. 4028 and Cadastral Survey No. 1393 of Byculla Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the Tank Street, on or towards the North by the Mastan Tank and on or towards the South by a passage and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 404-405-413 and Street No. 123-127-129-131, Masjan Tank Street.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1924.

KHARAS AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C19535

NOTICE.

28th April, 1924.

To,

Bai JIVKOREBAI and Bai DEVKOREBAI, widows of Mulji Asharam Oza.

Re: Suit No. 4814 of 1923.

Welji Bhimsey & Co.,
v/s.
Yourselves and Anr.

TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit is POSTPONED from 29th April to 27th May, 1924.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
19537

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1335 of 1924.

DORABJI BHICAJI PATEL, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, carrying on business at Meadows Street in the name and style of D. Bhicaji, residing at Cama Street, within the Fort, on behalf of himself and all others the creditors of William Charles Smith carrying on business in the name of William Charles Smith & Company ..... Plaintiff

vs.

MATILDA, widow of William Charles Smith, of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing at Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay ... Defendant

PURSUANT to the Order passed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mulla on the 10th day of April, 1924, notice is hereby given under Order I rule 8 of the Civil Procedure Code that the above suit has been filed by Dorabji Bhicaji Patel, on behalf of himself and other creditors of the estate of the late William Charles Smith, trading before his death under the name and style of William Charles Smith and Company at Marine Street, within the Fort, praying:

(a) That an account be taken of the moveable and immoveable property of the said deceased and that the same may be administered under the order and directions of this Hon'ble Court on behalf of the Plaintiff and other creditors of the deceased.

(b) That a Receiver be appointed of the said property pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit with all necessary powers for winding up the said business of the deceased and doing all acts for protecting safeguarding and collecting the said estate and that in the meanwhile an interim order in like term be passed.

(c) For the costs of this suit.

And that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 16th day of June, 1924.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) B. B. PATEL,

The 24th April, 1924.

Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

25th April, 1924.

C 19526

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Rule 1 and 5, Order V, Act V of 1908.)
Civil Suit No. 1061 of 1923.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF 1ST CLASS CHHENDWARA.

Messrs. D. J. Nohar and Sons ..... Plaintiff.
Chozsi Usman Ganibhai & Co. ... Defendants.
Claim—250/7/0.

To

Chozsi Usman Ganibhai and Company, caste Musalman, resident of Navi Bazar, Tahsil and District Wadwan Camp.

WHEREAS the above named plaintiffs have instituted a suit against you for Rs. 250/7/0 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 5th day of May, 1924 at 11 o'clock in the noon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 22nd day of April, 1924.

JUDGE.
C19532

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.

Telephone 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND CHOICED CONSIGNMENT OF WHITE AND COLOURED MARBLE FIGURES, PILLARS, VASES FOUNTAINS ALSO FAMOUS STATUES, VIZ: PROGRESSO, PANTHERS, CLEOPATRA, SALOME DANCE, GANDHI BUSTS OF VARIOUS SIZES GARDEN FOUNTAINS, ETC., ETC. SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER BY WELL-KNOWN ITALIAN ARTISTS.

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction to-day at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Shop, situate at the Corner new Building in Military Square at Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned the above mentioned marble statues busts, pillars, etc.

Property is on view.

An Auction Sale of very rich valuable made to order household Dining, Drawing, Bed room Office furniture by known makers, also one set of Jacobean pattern Dining room furniture, Leather and tapestry lined Chesterfield suite, rich glass crockery and platedware etc., at their show rooms 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street, Fort, on Friday the 2nd May at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.)

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the above address, highly polish made to order furniture, also one complete set of Jacobean pattern Dining room furniture such as Round and oval shape Dining tables, arm and armless chairs, rich carved sideboard very rich leather and tapestry lined chesterfield suites, one pair large corner cabinets, Robert pattern cabinets, silver show cases, hanging showcases, music teapoys, rich carved mahoganised lady's and roll top writing tables, palmstands, double mirror and panelled almyrah, lady's dressing chival glass and chest of drawers with side mirror single and double iron beds, marble top tables rich glass crockery, cutlery, platedware and ornaments Indian photos by Ravi Varma etc., etc.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay 29th April 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

123, Apollo Street, Fort

Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by Messrs. John Robert, Deoji Kanji, Wimbridge and other well-known makers, Cottage piano, crockery, glassware, best platedware by Mappin and Webb, Ridd and Barton and Walker and Hall, Indian silverware, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Gordon House, opp. Bombay Garage, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware by Mappin and Webb, Ridd and Barton and Walker and Hall, Indian silverware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, marble top centre tables, rich Persian and Indian carpets, silk tapestry lined, drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, file cabinet, English ice box, American roll top writing table, revolving chairs, silver show cases, glass door book cases, reclining sofas, sweet toned cottage piano mahoganized bedroom furniture, single and double bedsteds, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chests of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, etc., etc.

The property of A.K.G. HOGG Esq. of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th April, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT JAMBULWADY AND AT OLD HANUMAN LANE.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., the mortgagees herein and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vallabhdas Naranji Dalal and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage, dated 17th April, 1919, between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the dates and times given as under.

LOT NO. 1.—Jambulwady property on THURSDAY, the 1st May, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure situate at the Jambulwadi Lane without the Fort in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 526 square yards or thereabouts situated within the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 479, New No. 2465, Old Survey No. 12/1191, New Survey No. 2/23 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 1781-1782 and Street Nos. 26 and 26A and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by Takawadi Lane, on or towards the South by the said Jambulwadi Lane, on or towards the West by a passage to be used in common by the Mortgagor and Lalji Ranchhodji and on or towards the East by the property belonging to the Secretary of State for India in Council known as the Small Causes Court Property.

LOT NO. II.—Old Hanuman Lane, property on FRIDAY, the 2nd May, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fasandari land or ground situate at the Old Hanuman Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 159 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay bearing New Survey No. 1638 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1479 and Street Nos. 13-15 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North and West by a public passage; on or towards the South by the property of Premji Pragji and on or towards the East by a sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 399 COILS BLACK ANNEALED IRON WIRE AND 200 CASES NAILS.

Under instructions from Crawford Bayley & Co., Solicitors and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo sell by Public Auction at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, 399—Coils black Annealed Iron wire. B.W.G. No. 16—each Coil 1 cwt.

The above Coils are lying at Wady Bunder Duty paid Warehouse.

100 cases—each—1cwt. counter shunk chequered head bright wire nails size 1½ by 13 —B.W.G.

100 cases—each 1 cwt. counter shunk chequered head bright wire nails. Size 2 by 12 —B.W.G.

The above cases are lying at Alexandra "A" Duty paid Warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.

119 Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS 1 SWEEPING AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction this day TUESDAY, 29th instant 1924 at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweeping consisting of bags of cotton seed, bags of Jowaree, bags of wheat, bags of Hirda, bags of bajree, bags of rice, empty Gas Cylinders, Empty wooden casks, Cases of Locks, lots of stones, bundles of Iron bars, bundles of gunny bags, Cases of Iron Machinery, case of forms, cases of Hardware, bale of Hussein cloth, case of dye, bales of C. P. Goods, bundles of planks, empty Iron drums, case of ink tablets, iron beams, bundles of iron sheets, bundles of wooden toys, cases of oilman stores, case of tea, case of luggage, bundle of blankets, baskets of empty bottles, bundles of fresh dates, bundles of jagree, bags of sweeping grain bundles of cotton, actual weight of goods to be auctioned will be shown on the auction lists in future.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth upto Rs. 100 and above that of 50 per cent will be required. However in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount, shall have to be paid and the goods to be received on paying the balance within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29 April 1924.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS AND POST FREE.

BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.

An invaluable treatise for the young and the old, married and unmarried, as it shows the way how to attain health, wealth and prosperity. Must be a constant companion to every body. Write for a copy to the Branch Manager, BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, MIHIJAM, E. I. R.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

VORA & CO
AUCTIONEERS
APOLLO ST. FORT.
PHONE No 24065 B.O.M.B.AY.

House and Estate Agents.
Money Lenders and Contractors
No. 18 Apollo Street opp. The Imperial Bank, Fort.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 1st DAY OF MAY AT 2-30 P.M. -S.T.-

Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 1st day of May at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms in No. 18 Apollo Street, Fort, opp. the Imperial Bank by order of the Mortagees P. J. Patell Esq. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Thexarjibhoy Ardeshir Framji heir to late Mr. Ardeshir Framji Shroff (Railway Contractor) the following:—

Diamond, Emerald and pearl necklaces, bracelets, earrings, collar, carntar contg. bangles, ravifuls Purses, hoopring, mala, single diamond rings padas, saripin, marquis collar button etc.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

N. B.—This is the golden opportunity to Parsi, Hindoo, Khoja and Bhatia families.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th April, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m
MAE MURRAY
In
"JAZZMANIA"
A Photoplay of Syncopation & Splendour.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
"POLLY OF THE FOLLIES"
A 7 Reel Comedy Drama.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"SATURDAY NIGHT"
Featuring BEATRICE JOY.

Cinema Majestic.
Presents
To-Night
AND
This Week only

Star Films Ltd's.
Champraj, Hada
The first and the best historical picture produced in India.
Time—Rate—As Usual.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Presents
MADON PRODUCTION
"Vasant-Prabha"
in 6 Reels.
PATHE COMIC
Daily: 6-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday
Extra Show at 3-30 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular
Novelty
CINEMA Presents TO-NIGHT
at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
The Thrilling Picture
"Prithvi-Raj Chavan"
in 6 Reels
BY THE
EASTERN FILM Co.
OF BARODA.
Fail Not to Enjoy
This Most Enjoyable Bill!

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 28.

Tabor, Anderson, Durban.
Minerie, Ellicen, New York.
Main, Svensen, Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.
Burma Maru, Meguro, Rangoon.
Bahadur Bance, Calcutta.
Alpha Range, Bell, Colombo.
Sicilia, Davis, Shanghai.
The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Mashobra for Antwerp.
Steamer Canada for Rangoon.

S S Tabor:—The T M Company's steamer Tabor, 2257 tons, Captain J Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S S Minerie:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Minerie, 4713 tons, Captain J J Tellen, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Maur:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain J Svensen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S S Bahadur:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Bahadur, 2536 tons, Captain T Blance, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

S S Sicilia:—The P and O S N Company's China and Japan mail steamer Sicilia, 4174 tons, Captain H C Davis, will sail to-day from harbour for Shanghai etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, April 28.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Lanterfels, 3349, Karachi, 0/5 L E D.
2 Mantua, 5889, London, 10/5, M M & Co.
3 Delta 4780 Aden, 3/5 M M & Co.
4 Sicilia 4172 Japan 29/4 M M & Co.
4 Mashobra, 5731 K'chi, NF, M M & Co.
5 Karagola 3647 E & S. Africa, 30/4 M M and Co.
5 Atlas Maru 4481 Japan N F, O S Kaisha.
6 Clan Macfarlane, 3549 Calicut, N F, J. F. and Co.
10 Piave, 4632, Barcelona, N F, Graham and Co.
11 Chindwara, 3307, Rangoon, NF, M M & Co.
14 Craconia 4762 Trieste, 1/5 L Triestino.
16 Polcevera 6014, New York, N F Graham.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Alpine Range, 2267, N F, 29/4, S S N Co.
4 Vassova, 1957, Busra 2/5 M M & Co.
9 Massilia 3251 L'pool 8/5 Graham & Co.
15 Jeddah 2923, Jeddah 30/4 T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Chanda 3311 N F, N F, M M & Co.
B Tabor 2256, Aberdeen, 5/5 T M & Co.
C & R Rance 3634 Coasting N F, T M & Co.
F Bahadur 2536, Calcutta, 27/4 T M Co.
K Sultania, 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary.
N Genoa Maru 5001, Kobe 30/4 N Y Kaisha.
P Kafulamba, 4104, Rangoon 30/4, M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON.

Durenda due about 18th May, Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 1st June, Agent B I S N Co.
Merkara due about 15th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 29th June Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 13th July Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia due about 9th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May, Agent K N Co.
Clan Macnaughton due about 3rd May, Agent J F Co.
City of Bombay due about 30th April, Agent K N Co.
Brankson Hall, due about 4th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 18th May, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Hongkong due about 16th June, K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello due about 9th May, Agent J F Co.
Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lanterfels due about 26th April, Agent L Edward.
Marienfels due about 5th May, Agent L Edward.
Falkenfels due about 11th May, Agent L Edward.
Ockenfels due about 21st May, Agent L Edward.
Oxenfels due abobut 31st May, Agent L Edward.

EXPORTS.

April 28.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—295 cwt gum olibanum E Virji & Co; 55 bales cotton f p F F Campbell; 200 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros.

S S Cracovia for Naples:—32 bales cotton M Amarsey.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—55 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 110 bales cotton E Spinner & Co; 110 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros.

S S Polcevera for New York:—200 cwt mustard seed brown Cox's Shipping Agency; 286 cwt gum olibanum Ebrahim & Co; 315 cwt gum kadaya N Mulji; 7000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 22 bales woollen apparels American Exports Co.

S S Polcevera for Philadelphia:—22 bales woollen apparel American Exports Co.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—112 bales cotton H M Mehta; 2000 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell & Co; 50 bales cotton waste B Meyer & Co; 1044 cwt dillseed J Dayal & Co; 17 bales cotton waste V A Save; 800 bales wool B Hurbham; 2000 cwt oil cake J Permanand; 55 bales cotton Gill & Co; 250 bales [illegible] 100 bales cotton R D Patel & Co; 1 bale cotton f p F F Campbell & Co; 35 bales [illegible] 50 bales wool f p F F Campbell & Co; 50 bales wool Bombay Co.

S S Massilia for Glasgow:—100 cwt castor seed V Bhaskar.

S S Massilia for Valencia:—37 cwt gum olibanum J Modichand.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—58 bales wool Shamjimal; 6000 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros; 115 cwt gum olibanum E Virji & Co; 300 cwt turmeric E Virji & Co; 10b cwt gum Arabic Ebrahim & Co; 2 pots rose oil Ebrahim & Co.

S S Mantua for London:—21 bundles fox skin M Ibrahim & Co; 10 bales cowhides P E Joyce & Son; 77 casks goat skin Nizamudin & Co.

S S Sagoland for Hamburg:—100 cwt gum olibanum E Virji & Co; 110 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Sagoland for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 110 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros.

S S Sagoland for Rotterdam:—71 casks goat skin E A Rahman.

S S Mashadera for Antwerp:—4000 cwt castor seed Strauss & Co; 200 cwt gum arabic M N Dehdashti.

S S Mashadera for Hull:—4000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt rapeseed L Dreyfus & Co.

S S Mashadera for Ghent:—165 bales cotton f p F F Campbell & Co.

S S Arcturas for New York:—11 bundles bamb skin J S Narag & Son; 3 casks cassing S M H Kadarbux; 800 cwt gum tragancath M N Dehdashti; 34 bales goat skin M U N Mohmad; 6 bales woollen carpet M M & Co.

S S Arcturas for Boston:—12 bales goat skin E N Stein; 2 bales woollen carpet M M & Co.

S S Arcturas for Philadelphia:—99 bales wool Shamjimal; 2000 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

S S Clearway for Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros.

S S Tabor for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore James Finlay Co; 55 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe:—1100 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Genoa Maru for Nagosaki:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Sicilia for Kobe:—466 bales cotton N Fattelly & Co; 1000 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Sicilia for Osaka:—86 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Atlas Maru for Kobe:—83 bales cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Atlas Maru for Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Atlas Maru for Nagaya:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Alps Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

April 28.

S S Cracovia from Trieste, Agents Lloyd Triestino S N Co, Ltd:—175 bales paper; 42 cases lithographical stones; 135 cases soap; 21 cases liquors; 100 cases safety matches; 51 cases leonic ware; 17 cases cotton embroidery; 20 cases cotton; 25 cases gunnyware; 20 cases playing cards; 125 bundles lanterns; 426 bundles hurricane lanterns; 309 cases cotton goods; 35 bales cotton yarn; 387 pieces deel wood.

From Venice:—93 cases cotton goods; 12 cases mineral water; 28 cases cotton tissue; 883 cases maccawus; 230 cases spun silk waste; 85 cases woollen caps; 22 cases fez caps.

From Bari:—2000 bags almonds.

From Brindisee:—20 cases tartole acid; 800 bags almond in shell.

From Aden:—123 bundles alkali; 53 bundles cowhides.

S S Barjora from Mohmerah Agents British India S N Co Ltd:—169 bundles wool; 50 bundles reeds; 14 bundles cotton; 23 bags gum.

From Kowet:—228 bundles wool.

From Bushire:—92 bags almond; 200 bags almond kernel; 200 bags gum tragacanth; 18 bags attari; 14 bags p seed; 29 bundles skin; 11 bundles carpet; 4 bundles specie; 32 bales cotton.

From Bahrein:—1 tin pearl; 2 bundles gold coin.

From Linga:—44 bundles sharkfins.

From B. Abbas:—68 bags pistas; 34 bags raisins; 34 bags almonds; 72 bundles rose buds; 18 cases assafotida.

From Muscat:—7 bundles specie; 551 bags dry dates; 445 bags sardines.

S S Vittellia from Moulmein Agents Scindia S N Co Ltd:—18350 bags rice; 19 bags moong; 2128 bundles teak battens; 1713 pieces teak battens; 31360 pieces teak scantling; 4596 bundles teak scantling; 1274 bundles j w b battans; 110 pieces j w planks; 39 pieces teak square; 730 pieces teak post; 2405 pieces teak post and plank; 1651 bundles teak boards.

From Rangoon:—17607 bags rice; 200 bags oorid.

From Colombo:—105 bags arcanut; 60 h/c tea.

From Alleppey:—105 bags dry ginger; 40 bags poonac; 324 bags copra; 406 robins copra.

From Calicut:—1083 bags cocoanut; 125 bags jagerry; 168 bags turmeric; 50 baskets dry ginger; 53 bales cotton; 19 coils coir rope.

From Badagara:—1421 bags copra; 543 bags cocoanut.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 27th April 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.734	in.
Temperature of Air	84.7	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.5	"
Dew Point	74.2	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	72.%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	91.7	"
Minimum	78.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE.SE,WNW,	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	140	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.		Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.	
	April	h. m.	ft.	in	April	h. m.	ft	in
M.	28	7 10	24	8	28	1 32	19	0
		19 53	26	6		13 18	18	11
Tu.	29	8 24	25	3	29	2 29	18	4
		20 47	26	7		14 25	18	11
W.	30	9 20	26	0	30	3 16	17	9
		21 31	26	0		15 15	18	10
	May				May			
Th.	1	10 3	26	8	1	3 51	17	2
		22 7	26	9		15 56	18	9
F.	2	10 43	27	2	2	4 19	16	9
		22 41	26	9		16 35	18	9
Sat.	3	9 10	27	4	3	8 26	19	
		12 34	29	7		20 24	18	
Sun	4	11 52	27	9	4	5 18	16	2
						17 43	18	9

CAUSE LIST.

TUESDAY, April 29.

BEFORE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

In division Court No. 46.

AT 11 A.M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

4764-22—Amin and D. Manilal Bhogilal vs Sheth Morarilal Bhargao.
3101-23—Ramanlal and H. Govindji Dayabhai vs Chibabhai Govin.
3118-23—Little and Co. The Tata Iron and Steel Co Ltd. vs Bai Shrimati Jankidevi.
3504-23—Ragavaya N and Co, The Gaikwar Oil and Chemical Co Ltd, vs Surajmal Gulabchand.
3763-23—Raghvaya N and Co, The Gaikwar Oil and Chemical Co Ltd, vs Chimanlal Himatlal Pari.
3873-23—Crawford B and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd, vs Bai Jaswantibai widow and another Mehta L and Co.
3923-23—Pandia and Co, Himatlal Manji and Co, vs Merwan M Karbhari, and another, Premsukhdas Uderam and others, Patell and E. Motichand and D. Thakoredas and Co.
4942-23—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd, vs Dwarakdas Bhagat.
5002-23—Dubash and Co Chimniram Motilal, vs Narandas Manordas, Khandwalla and Chh.
5049-23—Payne and Co, S A P A Trieftus, vs Nandlal Motilal.
5083-23—Payne and Co, A S and C Tolkomy P and Co, vs Nandlal Motilal.
117-24—Little and Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd, Kashidas Gordhandas and others, Khandwalla and Chh.
138-24—Patel and E. Devsee Mulji, vs Hassan Jamal.
142-24—Little and Co, The Tata Iron and Steel Co Ltd, vs Madhavrai Bhikaji.
164-24—Little Co Ltd, The Tata Mills Ltd, vs Meghji Jiwandas.
200-24—Vachha and Co, Mahomed Umer Abdool Rasool vs Haji Abdul Nabi Mahomedji, Sabnis B and Co.
303-24—Mansukhlal H and M Manekji Nasserwanji Khariwalla, vs Nasserwanji Manchersha Kavas Maneck and others, Creado and Co.
321-24—N C Dalal and Co, Parvatibai widow and another vs Mistry Kanjibhai Javerdas, Malvi M R and Co.
368-24—Payne and Co, Lakhaji Dallaji and Co, vs Bai Khatubai widow and another, Chitnis K and M.
388-24—Amarchand and M, Pohoomull Bros vs Noormahomed Ebrahim and another.
436-24—Peralkar and Co, Vaman Daji Nagarkar, Sidalinga Viruhaksha Shintre and others.
504-24—Little and Co, E Bilter Ltd, vs Ali Mahomed and Son.
508-24—Wadia G and Co, David Sassoon and Co, Ltd, vs Alibhai Chagla and Co, Smetham B and L.
517-24—Davalji and Co, Moledina Mahomed Siddik Hassan and others, vs Khandwalla and Chh.
522-24—Payne and Co, The New Indian Assurance Co Ltd, vs Sewji Jetha.
524-24—Dabholkar and J. Mukund Jairam Dongre vs Rangnath Narhar Tahre and others.
623-24—Amarchand and M, Fojmal Kasturchand and Co, vs Soonabai Sorabjee Shroff, vs Shamrao M and H.
657-24—Thakoredas and Co, Bhagwandas Nagindas, vs Dinker S Subnis Bhimji and Co.
705-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Jiloobai Sirosh Dadabhai Lam and another, vs Dosabhai Ardeshir Cama.
710-24—Mulla and M Thakorbhai Jethabhai and Bros, vs P N Subarama Iyer.
711-24—Andrade and Co Meghji Lakhmidas, vs Mulji Dharsey and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.
727-24—Madhowji and Co, Khatao Bhamanji and Co vs Miya Abdulla Miya Sheikh Kassam Jamadar.
730-24—Thakoredas and D. Hargowandas Vanmalidas, vs Rahimtoola Lalji.
748-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jusub Haji Latiff, vs Shethna and Co.
767-24—Dadysett F and D. K Worah and Co, vs Tiumji Jiwandas, Kanga and Co.
789-24—Madhowji and Co, Narandas Topan vs Mareckchand Motichand.
797-24—Malvi M R and Co, Kundun Lal Shambhan Beni Pershad Meherchand.
798-24—Vachha and Co, Munji Hirji and Co, vs Mareckchand Motichand and another.
799-24—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Hamabai vs Jehangir Framji Bharucha.
816-24—Mulla and M, Bai Sherbanu Khodadad Irani vs Framroz Rustomji Irani, Mehta L and Co.
821-24—Chitnis K and M, Shivji Damji, vs Kondiram Damodar, Dabholkar and J.
822-24—Little and Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd, vs Anandji Gopaldas and another.
826-24—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw and others, vs Tricumdas Karsondas and another, Kanga and Co.
827-24—M B Chothia, Gajanan Jagannath Chembulker and another, vs Ramchandra Bhaskear Mantri and another, Sabnis G and Co, Mulji Th. and Co.
833-24—Pandia and Co, Liladhar Ratansey and another, vs Krishnaji Balwant Sawant.
839-24—Amarchand and M Ramchandra Radharaman, vs B L Kakrania.
843-24—Captain and V, The All India United Insurance Co Ltd, vs Mackenzie and Raiabally, Craigie B and Co.
845-24—Dikshit M and Co, Shrimat Balaji Vinayakrao Bati, vs Mugatlal *alias* Ratanchand Gopaldas.
849-24—Crawford B and Co, The Imperial Bank of India, vs Aunderrao Govindrao Ranjit.
865-24—Madhawji and Co, Khatao Bhamanji and Co, vs Miya Abdulla Miya Smaikh Cassam Jamadar.
868-24—Bhimji and Co, The Administrator General, vs Devidas Damoder.
869-24—Pandia and Co, Chundulal Dalichand and Co, vs Manilal Ambaram and another, Payne and Co.
870-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Surajmal Kesrimal, vs Sunderabai widow.
871-24—Payne and Co, John Dickinson and Co Ltd, vs Mahomedally Abdulally Rajkotwalla, Dallas and Co.
893-24—Thakoredas and D Jamnadas Jugjiwandas Mehta, Yeshwant Laxman Bhandarkar and another.
897-24—Malvi M R and Co, Bhawanji Karsondas and Co vs Kakalbhai Umedchand, N C Dalal.
907-24—Bhimji and Co Varjiwandas Tribhowandas, vs Mansukhlal Kamaiyalal.
917-24—Relo and Co, Nandlal Jamnadas and Co, vs Chandrasen Dwarkadas.
918-24—Dabholker and J. Maganlal Lowji, vs Keki Merwanji Engineer.
937-24—Tyabji D and Co, Lalji Shamji, vs Kalidas Ranchod and another.
938-24—Jamsetji R and D. The [illegible] Haridas Mills Ltd, vs Mangilal Ramanand.
939-24—Merwanji K and Co, Gorio Ltd, vs Mahomedally Abdulally Rajkotwalla Dallas and Co.
942-24—Chitnis K and M, Noorbhai Mulla Hassanally, vs Bora Husanalli Nazerally.
946-24—Pandia and Co, Mulji Valabhji, vs Baimukund Govindram, Shah and Co.
948-24—Mehta L and Co, Nanji Goculdas and another, vs Sorabji Dadabhoy Pavri Judah and S.
950-24—Rumanino L and M, Victorino Norberto DeSouza and others v Kisonlal Ratanlal Daphtary and another, Daphtary F and D.
951-24—Mehta L and Co, Malukchand Keshowji v Sardar Saheb Jhandasing.
958-24—Manchershaw and N, Bai Baimai Khurshedji Ichaporia v Ardeshir Cawasji Patel.
963-24—Dadnekar and J, Khatau Bhawanji and Co v Jiwanji Haribhai and others.
970-24—Hiralal and Co, Jeewa Vishram v Liladhar Premji and another, Payne and Co.
973-24—F J Ghadially, Jehangir C Ghadially v Mrs Elma M Rigg and another, H L Shawe.
977-24—Tyabji D and Co, Mahomed Cassam Alimahomed v Mahomedbhai Rahimtoola, Mirza and M.
978-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd v K R Jagannabhaiyah.
979-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd v Jethabhai Ranchodbhai Desai Mehta L and Co.
982-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd v Narayen Eranna Puram.
983-24—Payne and Co, Nawajbai Dinshawji Bhesania v Pirojshaw Dhanjibhai Birjibhai Bhagwagar.
984-24—Mulji Th and Co, Eruchshaw Dhanjishaw Wadia v Kaikhasru Pestonji Chinoy, Chitnis K and M.
989-24—Merwanji K and Co, Pirojsha Hormusji Wadia v The Taj Engineering Works Ltd.
991-24—Dayalji and Co, Rangildas Jamnadas v B R Gulam Mahomed, Captain and V.
1001-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Central Bank of India Ltd v Master Sons and Co.
1019-24—Kanga and Co, Ganpatlal Madhowji v Bhagwandas Madhuram.
1028-24—N C Dalal, Sha Hemsraj Punja and Co v Keshavlal Maganlal.
1029-24—Crawford B and Co Oakes Bromoley and Co Ltd v B Sitaram and Sons.
1039-24—Amarchand and M, Vandramandas Gordhandas v Gordhandas Kisonlal Shah.
1050-24—Andrade and C, Andrew Rozario v Mahomed Ebrahim Sarang, Malvi M R and Co.
1055-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Jethabhai Mulji and others v Padamsey Tricumdas, Merwanji K and Co.
1056-24—Mulla and M, Pirojshaw M Chichgar and Co v R L Munshi and Co.
1057-24—Pandia and Co, Virchand Dalla and Co v Balkrishna Sakharam Patel.
1073-24—Vrajlal and Co, Nichhabhai Haribhai Desai v Allen Bros and Co, (India) Ltd.
1094-24—Kanga and Co, Premsukhdas Gordhandas v Mangaldas Narandas.
1125-24—Mulla and M, Jehangir P Katgara v A C Patel and Co.
1230-24—Kharas and Co, Nanu Nasserwanji Khareha v Pirojshaw Hormusji Wadia.

CITY'S HEALTH

The following is the Executive Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1924, ending 31st March, 1924.

Review of the Quarter.—The total deaths from all causes during the quarter numbered 10,882 as against 10,174 in the corresponding quarter of 1923. Small-pox reached epidemic proportions from week ending 16th February and caused 450 deaths during the quarter, being higher than the number for the first quarter of any year since 1918. The incidence of Small-pox was also severe in the adjoining Districts of the Presidency during the period. Plague caused 217 deaths as against 507 in the first quarter of the last year. Influenza was registered as the cause of 48 deaths, which were 20 more than in the antecedent quarter but 40 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1923. The number of death from diseases of the Respiratory System was 1,238 and 360 more than in the preceding quarter and the first quarter of the last year respectively. The total mortality was 828 less than the decennial average.

The births registered during the quarter numbered 5,555 and the deaths 10,882 as compared with 6,391 births and 8,769 deaths in the fourth quarter of the last year.

The first quarterly period of 1924 as compared with the fourth of 1923 accordingly shows an increase of 2,113 in the total number of deaths, which has been chiefly due to an increase in the number of deaths from Small-pox, Measles, Plague, Influenza, Diarrhœa and Enteritis, Dysentery and diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

The mortality from Plague, which caused 217 deaths as against 507 in the first quarter of 1923, was 107 less than the decennial mean. The disease assumed epidemic proportions from the week ending 8th March.

Influenza accounted for 48 deaths as compared with 28 deaths in the preceding quarter and 88 in the corresponding quarter of 1923.

The deaths among infants under the age of 1 year numbered 2,314, as against 2,236 in the three months ended 31st December, 1923.

Decennial Averages.—Compared with the averages of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium (1914-1923), Plague showed a diminution of 107 deaths, Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) of 84, Ague and Remittent Fever of 35, Influenza of 133, Dysentery of 6, Measles of 19 and Cholera of 844; on the other hand there was an increase of 229 deaths under Small-pox 10 under Enteric Fever, 30 under Malaria 45 under Diarrhœa and Enteritis and 87 under Respiratory Diseases.

Births.—The number of births registered (5,555) was 579 more than the average of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium.

Total Mortality.—The deaths from all causes registered in the City during the quarter numbered 10,882 and were less than the decennial average by 828.

The figure 10,882 represents the gross mortality in the quarter, and includes 313 deaths among persons newly arrived in and not belonging to the City. Of these 313 deaths, 16 were due to Plague, 28 to Small-pox and 269 to other causes.

Infant Mortality.—The infantile mortality 2,314 was 83 less than the mean of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN & CO.)

BOMBAY, April 28. 5 p.m.

The market to-day opened weaker than Saturday's closing quotations and the advance of day has seen a further decline of 2 to 3d. per cwt. in near positions. The decline is chiefly due to heavy arrivals of sugar. New crop prices remain steady.

To-day's offtake for local consumptions amounts to 5,000 bags.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs 23/10 per cwt.

Fine White Transhipment. Ex. Bond Rs 18/8 per cwt.

Fine White Transhipment S.S. Kohinur Rs 18/6 per cwt.

Fine White Shipment March sh 25 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Shipment April sh 25 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Shipment June/July sh 24 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Shipment July/September sh 23 per cwt. F.B.H.

HINDU TEMPLE IN DANGER.

PROTEST MEETING AT WORLEE

A meeting of the Hindu inhabitants of Worlee, Dadar, Mahim etc., was held at the temple of Shri Krishna at Worlee on Sunday, the 20th instant at 6 p.m. to protest against the proposed compulsory acquisition of the temple of Shri Krishna by the Improvement Trust. The Chairman, Pandit Nilkantha Shastri, explained to the meeting the object for which they assembled there and observed that if the matter was carefully brought to the notice of H. E. the Governor he was sure he would not permit the Improvement Trust to offend the religious feelings of the Hindus by interfering in any way with their sacred Shrine. It was proposed that the following telegram should be sent to H. E. the Governor:—"The Hindu residents of Worlee, Dadar, Mahim, etc., in a meeting assembled at the Temple of Shri Krishna at Worlee protest against the proposed compulsory acquisition and demolition of the temple of Shri Krishna at Worlee and respectfully request His Excellency not to wound the religious feelings of the Hindus by interfering with their sacred shrine."

A memorial on the subject is being signed for the purpose of submission to His Excellency.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS AT MALVAN

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MALVAN, April 23.

The Annual Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Topiwalla High School and of the Kanyashala are events of outstanding public importance to Malvan. Their importance was enhanced this year as H. H. the Sardesai of Sawantwadi had promised to grace both these occasions by his welcome presence.

The Prize Distribution ceremony of the Kanyashala came off this year on the 20th instant. The School is a patriotic venture, the credit of which is mainly due to its founder and moving spirit Mr. Krishnarao Sitaram Desai. It is affiliated to the Indian Women's University and is run on the lines approved of by one of the greatest sponsors of female education in India and the founder and selfless worker of the Indian Women's University, Prof. Dhondo Keshav Karwe. Education is imparted here to all girls irrespective of castes or creed absolutely free. It has many important features which may well be copied elsewhere. His Highness has been the President of this school for some times but before now it had not been possible for him to visit the institution. The function was held in the gaily decorated spacious hall of the Topiwalla High School. His Highness was accompanied by Her Highness the Ranisaheb. The public of Malvan attended in large numbers.

The proceedings opened with two beautiful songs by a group of young girls of the Kanyashala. H. H. was then duly voted to the chair. Prof. V. S. Ghury of the Junagad College gave a lecture on 'Self-expression'. Then came a young local non-co-operator who in his vehement style denounced the orthodox opinion that still retards progress in India by opposing Female Education. Then there was a telling speech from a student of the Kanyashala, Miss Gangubai Desai. In the cause of Female Education, she appealed to the young and old people alike in an unassuming and inoffensive manner.

HIS HIGHNESS' SPEECH.

His Highness the course of his address expressed his deep sympathy for the cause of Female Education. He pointed out that the orthodox people were not solely to blame for their opposition to Female Education in days gone by, for so long as education to girls and boys was given on the same lines, it was doubtful how far it produced good housewives; but now that a suitable curriculum had been arranged for the education of girls, there was no reason why the orthodox people should still continue their opposition. It was then announced amidst applause that Their Highnesses had become the Patrons of the Kanyashala.

With a vote of thanks to the President and a couple of songs the programme concluded.

In the evening, the Malvan Social Club was "At Home" to His Highness, when H. H. mixed freely with the people and had frank talks with them.

On Monday morning came the Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Topiwalla High Scholl. The High School was founded in 1911 by the generous donation of 1¼ lakhs from the late R. B. Anant Shiwaji Desai Topiwalla of Bombay.

The speeches were mainly eulogistic and the great qualities of heart and head both of the founder of the institution and of H. H. were given their due meed of praise. To this was added a note of jubilation at the fact that the Headmaster of the High School, Mr. R. V. Parulekar, M.A.; S.T., C. D. had recently returned from England after finishing a two years' study of Education in all its branches, securing the Teacher's Diploma of the London University and submitting a thesis on the 'History of Education in the Bombay Presidency' to the University of Leeds for the degree of Master of Education.

After distributing the prizes, H. H. in the course of his address said that he was very proud of the institution as it was founded by a great and good citizen of his state. He impressed upon the students the necessity of physical culture and to that end advocated the spread of games. He also expressed his sincere wish that there should grow up a friendly rivalry between this High School and Sawantwadi High School in matters of sports.

WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 28.

The Western disturbance has caused local rain in north-east Baluchistan with a few falls in the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, South-east Bengal and occurred at a few stations in Orissa.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui one inch; Dibrugarh three-quarters; Darjeeling one; Chittagong one and a half;; Narayangung a half, and Drosh one.

Forecast:—Increase in Kashmir and local dust storms in the Punjab and the West United Provinces.

LONDON, April 26.

Business was done to-day in wheat, cargo. Australian at 48/6 loading to France:
Linseed.—Firm.
Cottonseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Oil.—Steady.
Wheat.—Firm.
Rice.—Firm.

LONDON, April 26.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £17 7/16 a.m. buyers, holders asked more, demand poor. Cottonseed Bombay 10 a.m. sellers steady. Castorseed Bombay 25½ a.m.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 28.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 13/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 29/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 450.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 510.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 500.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 122½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 231.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 328.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.39.
London—Paris Frcs. 68.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 80.40.
London—Rome Liras 97.70.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

	London, April. 25.
Telo Transfers	1/4 15/16 Dull
Bar Gold	£4-14-3 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/8 Quiet

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, April 28 Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 13/16
Bank Demand	1/4 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/16
Fcs. Demand	450
American Dollars	327
Hongkong Dollars	170
Shanghai	231
Japan	12-
Singapore	167 1/2

Market Steady.

	London, April. 26
Rentes 3 per cent.	.. 54
Bar Silver Spot	.. 32
„ „ 2 months hence	.. 33

Closing Tone of Silver:—Idle—absence demand
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/1/23
Interest day to day loans 1 5 8
Interest 7 days market loans .. 2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, April 26.
Stockholm	16.66
Christiania	31.56
Amsterdam	11.78
Switzerland	24.69
Belgium .. .. Yesterday's	89 75
Athens	240.00

	London, April. 25
Cuban Sugar April Sellers	.. 21/
Exchange on London in Paris	.. 69.20
„ Germany ..	--
„ Italy ..	97 86

New York, April 28
Demand Bills 4.38.62

WAR LOANS ETC

	London, April 26
Exchange On London at Paris	Francs 69.20
Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 88 unchgd.
Victory Bonds 4% ..	£ 92 5/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	102 7/8 „
Consols 2 1/2%	56 3/4 „
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 % ..	46 1/2 „
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	65 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 % ..	55 7/8 „

	London, April 26
Conversion Loan	.. £ 77 9/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 101 1/2
7 per cent. Indian Loan.	„ 110 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

	London, April. 26.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 1/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6 ..	.. 4 3/8
„ 5 per cent Rentes ..	.. 26 3/4

BULLION

BOMBAY, April 28.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/5/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/6/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 78/14.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/3.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/8.

LONDON, April 26.
Bar gold ready 24/14/3.
Silver ready d. 33.
Silver forward d. 33.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet: Small business: Market fell owing to absence of buyers.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 23.

Ready.—25-5-6

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Chitor			
Vasakh 25-6-0	25-5-6		25-5-9
Teji Mandi.			
Chitor—			
Vasakh 0—5—0			

Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, April 28.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 67-9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84-12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-6.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1933 Rs 97/9.
5½ per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/11.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1925 Rs. 102-14.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1926 Rs. 104-2.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101-8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101-10.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103-2.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 Rs- 103-8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108-6
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77-8.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 101/4.

SHARES

BOMBAY, April 28.

Market remained flat with small business. Following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock-Exchange.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 400, Alliance 85, Apollo 21/4, Bombay Cotton 525, Bombay Dyeing 638/12, Century 356/4, Central India 458/12, Colaba Land 180, Crescent 222/8, Edward Sassoon 200, Fazulbhoy 822/8, Indian Bleaching 242/8, Indore Malwa 380, Kohinoor 1070, Madowji 250, Mathuradas 295, New Great 351/4, New City 260 Pabani 285, Pearl's 511/4, Phoenix 445, Shapurji 350 Sholapur 12/96, Simplex 246/4, Swadeshi 488/12, Tata Mill 915.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 455, Alcock 180, B Burma 282/8, B Burma N I 61/4, Bt Burma Pet. 5/8, B Tramway 85 xd, Katni Ord 71/4, Katni Defd. 180, New India Insur. 12/12, Shivrajpur 33/4, Tata Iron Ord 24/12, Tata Defd 88/12, Tata Hydro 755 Scindia Steam 6/1.

BANKS.

Imperial 1,395, Imperial 355, India 82, Central 25, Eastern 76 xd.

	London, April 26
Chartered Bank of India ..	.. £ 19 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking	.. 134—
National Bank of India ..	.. £ 44.
Eastern Bank..	.. £ 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	.. 12 5/8

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

	Bombay, April 24. Rs.	A.	P
Khadi	1	2	3
Textile	1	2	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	9	0
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	9
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Textile	1	0	
Phoenix per lb.	1	0	0
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb ..	1	7	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long. Cloth × Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	9
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40.			
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1	7	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	3
Century (Bugle) per lb	1	6	9
Pehelw	1	6	0
Chula	1	6	0
Salita :—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	0
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	3
Jacob E. D. per lb...	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	10	0
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	7	0	0
Phoenix per piece	7	0	0
Swan Finlay per piece	7	0	0
Hindustan per piece	7	8	0
Pearl			
Bleached Check :—			
Kasturchand per piece	8	6	0
Bombay United per piece ..	8	4	0
Black Check			
Textile per piece			
E D Rachael			
Gabrun No. 5124 :—			
Pearl	13	0	0
Hindustani	13	0	0

SILVER.

Bombay, April. 28.

Ready:—79—0—0			
Vaida Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Chitor			
Vasakh 79-8-0	79-4.0		79-5-0
Teji Mandi :—			
Chitor			
Vasakh 1—2—0			
Tone—Market Quiet			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

April 28.

Reuter to-day reported a drop of 49 points in New York and a rise of about 20/20 points in Liverpool. The decline in America was due to realization by bull operators.

All markets are likely to be governed in the near future by weather conditions in the American cotton growing centres. In the case of favourable weather we may witness some decline but we do not think that prices can move very far in a downward trend. On the other hand, unsatisfactory weather reports might bring forth a material advance in values.

In response to a moderate decline in America, the Marwari Bazar here this morning opened at Rs. 572 and steadily gave way to Rs. 563½ on bull operators selling but prices recovered to Rs. 570/71 on offices and general buying. Fluctuating within narrow range the price at 4 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 569½. At the Cotton Depot, Sewree, the market opened at Rs. 567 easier and going up to Rs. 567½ on scattered buying closed easier at Rs. 566½.

Fine M. G. Oomra for May delivery opened at Rs. 560½ and on several offices selling the price declined to Rs. 557. Around this level miscellaneous buying took place which caused the value to advance to Rs. 558½ and at 4 p.m. the ruling rate was Rs. 558; whilst Oomra for July delivery after opening at Rs. 561/62 declined to Rs. 557½ on Commission Houses selling but the rate steadily improved to Rs 559 on a prominent Japan House buying the ruling rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 558½. F. G. M. G. Bengal for May delivery was quoted nominally at Rs. 527 and for July delivery at Rs. 528.

Owing to a Mahomedan Holiday the Ready market was kept closed on Saturday last.

To-day only 100 bales of Punjab-American was tendered against April-May Broach contract, total tenders to date being 400 bales.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Apr. 28 6—30 P. M.	
Fully Good Broach ..	April/May ..	566 1/2
Fully Good Bengal ..	May ..	524
Fully Good Bengal ..	July ..	526
Fine Oomra	May ..	553 1/2
Fine Oomra	July ..	554

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description, Super-Fine, Fine	F. Good	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	562	547	532 517
M. G. Oomra No. 3	577	567	552
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	607	597	582
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	592	582	567
M. G. Broach	600	590	580 570
M G. Mathia	567	557	542
M. G. Khandesh	572	562	547

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Apr. 28
Fully Good Broach April/May ..	568
„ „ Bengal May ..	527
„ „ „ July ..	529
Fine Oomra May ..	557
„ „ July ..	558
Good Southerns May/June ..	583

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

April 28, 1924.

New York Market 28th April 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
30.65	May	30.70+05		30 12	—53
28 90	July			28 41	—49
24.90	Oct.			24.47	—43
24.30	Dec.			23.92	—38

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 30.70, lowest 30.07, range .63 points. Market eased on longs realising over Sunday in a narrow market.

Liverpool Market 28th April 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close
17.20	May	17.62+42		17.45+25	
16 57	July	16.95+38	16.94+37	16.79+22	
14.33	Oct.		14.60+31	14.49+16	
13.79	Jan.	13.95+25		13.85+15	
13.57	Mar.			13.72+73	
Egyptian					
21 35	May			21.60+25	
19 00	Nov.			19.20+20	

Telegraphic market advices:

(1) New York sales futures on Friday last estimated at 325,000. Heavy rains in Oklahoma and Texas. Weather much colder in Oklahoma and Texas. Entire belt cloudy. Market steady. Some liquidation at the advance.

(2) May highest 17.65, lowest 17.45, range .20 points.

(3) Market steady. Some long liquidation at the advance. Heavy rains in Texas and Oklahoma and much colder.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—

"Anticipated reaction. Advise partial long liquidation."

	Liverpool, April. 26. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	6,000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp-	700
„ „ Sales of East Indian	250

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—
Mid. Americans Spot Quiet 18.30
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels .. 23.70
New York 11 a.m. May
(As known in Liverpool July
at closing time.) Oct
New Orleans 10 a. m. May
July

	Liverpool, April. 25. To-day's prices.	
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C. Liverpool	May ..	17.20
	July ..	16.57
	Oct. ..	14.33
	Jan. ..	13.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, April. 26

Months.	To-days price.
April	22.05+25
May	22 00+25
June .. .. .. —	21 80+25
July	21 60+25
Aug.	21 20+25
Sept.	2 50+20
Oct.	19 65—80
Nov	19 20+20
December	19 00+20
January .. .. .. —	19 00+20
Feb	18 90+10
Mar	18 90+10
Apl	18 90+10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool April 26

Months	To-day's price.
April	..
May	.. 17 53+33
June	..
July	.. 16.85+28
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	.. 14.61+28
Nov.	..
December	..
January	13.98+28
Feb.	..
Mar.	13.84+25
April	..
Egyptains—May	22.06
.. July	21.60

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 26.

Months	To-day's Price
April	17 66+25
May	17 45+25
June	16 21+23
July	16 79+22
August	15 99+22
Sept mber	15.20+15
October	14.49+16
November	14.15+16
December	13.99+15
January	13.85+15
February	13.75+15
March	13.72+13
April	13.67+13

Barely Steady.

AMERICAN MARKET; CLOSING PRICES.

New York, April. 25.

	To-day's Prices
Futures at New York. May ..	30.65—
July ..	28.90—
Oct. ..	24.90—
Dec. ..	24.30—

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April. 26.

M.G. Bengal Good	11.85
„ „ Fully Good	12.25
„ „ Fine	12.65
No. 1 Oomra Good	12.50
„ „ Fully Good	12.90
„ „ Fine	13.40
M. G. Broach, Good	14.15
„ „ Fully Good	14.55
„ „ Fine	14.95
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.75
„ „ Fully Good	12.15
„ „ Fine	12.55

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, April 26.

	Bales
Total in Sight	10,263.000
Egyptian Visible Supply ..	280,000
East Indian „ „ ..	348.000
American „ „ ..	1.940.000
Other „ „ ..	141,000
Total Sales	28000
East Indian Sales	1000
East Indian Stock	116,000
„ „ Forwarded ..	9,800
„ „ Actual Export	400
„ „ Imports ..	258,000
„ „ Speculation ..	4,500
American Afloat	32,000
East Indian Afloat	111,000
Total Afloat	206,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April. 26.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	5.000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	
„ Exports to Continent ..	13 000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ May ..	30 12—53
„ „ „ July ..	28.41—49
„ „ „ October ..	24.45—15
„ „ „ Dec. ..	23.92—38
Spot Cotton at New York ..	30.50—50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	30.38—50
Futures „ „ May ..	29.95—63
„ „ „ July ..	28.00—55
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	15 1/8
Silver Commercial Bars—Silver	
Foreign mined ..	64 3/8

WHEAT.

London, April. 26.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. A/M Sellers ..	43/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. A/M Value	42/6
AUSTRALIAN A/M Buyers	46/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers	30/9
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs.	
C.I.F. M/J Sellers	45/6
„ A. M. Sellers	44/6
„ Afloat to U. K.	2,555,000
Tone:—Firm.	
Wheat Cargo Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs June ..	42/3
Wheat Cargo South Australian loading to France Paid ..	45/6

LINSEED.

London, April. 26

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Sellers	£ 19 1/4
Tone:—holders asked more—poor demand,	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net April Value ..	£ 36 1/8
May/Aug Paid ..	£ 36 /3

Tone:—Linseed afloat 42,000 tons

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April, 26.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta May Sellers	23/6
July Sellers	23/0
July/Sept, Sellers	23/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers	23/10
Fine White Java C.& F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	23/10

SHARE BAZAR.

BOMBAY, APRIL 28.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance	400	400	
Bombay Cotton	525	525	
Bombay Dyeing	690-85-87-8	685-688-12	
Century	357 8-55-58-4	55-356 4	
Nagpur	461 4-58-4	458-12	
Colaba	161-4-72	75-180	
Crescent Ex-divi.	225-22-8	222-8	
Indore ex-divi.	381-4-77-8	380	
Kohinoor	1070	1070	
New Great	355- 10-12	351-4	
Pearl ex-divi.	513-12-10	511-4	
Phoenix	442-8	445	
Bharucha	347-8-40	350	
Simplex	242-8-40	43-12-246-4	
Swan ex-divi.	750	750	
Swadesh	490-83-12	87-8-188-12	
Pabani	291-4	285	
Fazal	822-8-20	20-822-8	
Mathuradas	297-8	295	
Tata Mill	245	242-8	
Globe	60	60	
Mysore	111-4	112-8	
Madhavji	252-8	250	
Finlay ex-divi.	540	540	
Gokak	105	103-12	
Edward Sassoon	202-8	200	
Myer Sassoon	145	142-8	
Alcock	182-8	180	
Bombay Burma Old	282-8	282-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram	87-8	85	
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	85	85	
Bundi Cement	8-4	8-4	
Central E. Mining	23	23	
Indian Cement	50	50	
Katni Cement Ordy.	72-8	71 4	
Shivrajpur	33-4	33 4	
Tata Steel Ordv.	25-24-8	23-12	
Tata Steel Defd.	95-88-12-90	88-12	

METALS.

London, April 26

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 67 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B	„ 63 5/8
Copper Braziers	„ 85
Yellow Metal	8
Hard Spelter	29 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 3/4

BRASS

Bombay, April 28.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English ..	3/4	65	8	0
Do	1	65	8	0
Do	1 1/4	65	8	0
Do	1 1/2	65	8	0
Do	1 3/4	65	8	0
Do	2	65	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, April 25

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	71	8	0
Copper	1/	71	8	0
Copper	1 1/4	71	8	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71	8	0
Copper	1 3/4	71	8	0
Copper	2/	71	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Kisi		79	8	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1 1/4 to 1 1/2,		63	0	0
„ „ „ 1 3/4 to 2		64	8	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		71	8	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		73	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, April. 28

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p
Kilachand ..	..No.	14 1/2	1	0 9
Do. ..	..No.	20 1/2	1	2 0
Currimbhai ..	..No.	12 1/2	0	15 3
Elphinstone ..	..No.	12 1/2	0	15 3
David	..No.	10 1/2	0	15 0
Shapurji ..	..No.	10 1/2	0	15 0
Trikamdas ..	..No.	10 1/2	0	15 0
Sattara ..	..No.	10 1/4	0	15 6
Shapurji ..	..No.	6 1/2	0	13 9
Light house ..	..No.	6 1/2	0	12 6
Japan	..No.	40-1	1	13 3
Do.	..No.	42-2	1	15 0
Do.	..No.	20	1	2 9
Do.	..No.	32	1	9 3

RUBBER

London, April 24

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May/June	11 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe May	12 5/8

Tone—Easier—Closing-Steady

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April, 28

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on April. 26, 1924.

Cotton	7474 Bales
Wheat	11211 Cwts.
Linseed	22849 „
Rape, etc.	8962 „
Gingellyseed	136 „
Poppyseed	147
Groundnuts	543 „
Castorseed	16784 „
Rice	8701 „
Myrabollams	9323 „
Cottonseed	8448 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	4276 „
Juwar	2341 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	769 „
Coal	236 Tons

SUGAR.

WELTEVREDEN, April 26.

Ready 17½ to 17 5/8.
July-Aug. 15 5/8.
To-day's quotations:—
Ready 17 5/8 sellers.
July-Aug. 15¼ buyers.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE E. E. SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO.

The Twenty-first Ordinary General Meeting of The Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held on Friday afternoon, when Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit presided.

The report revealed that the Company sustained a loss of Rs. 1,24,694-0-2 during the year ending 31st December 1923 and deducting therefrom the credit balance of last year of Rs. 5,372-7-2, the net loss for the year was shown as Rs. 1,19,321-9-0. During the first half of the year the Company had made a profit and setting apart sums for depreciation funds and ad-interim dividend of Rs. 15 per share was paid by transferring Rs. 25,000 from the Equalisation of Dividend Fund. A debit balance of Rs. 1,73,421-9-0 is now carried forward to the next year's account.

The report and balance-sheet were adopted.

Messrs. Byramjee Nowroji Gamudia and Dadabhoy Merwanji Jeejeebhoy were re-elected Directors.

After the appointment of Messrs. Chanabhoy and Jassoobhoy and Rustomjee Modi and Damania as auditors, the meeting terminated.

THE PARBHANI GINNING CO.

The Twenty-second Ordinary General Meeting of The Parbhani Ginning and Pressing Company Limited was held on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit presided.

According to the report of the Directors the net profit of the Company during the year ending 30th June 1923 is Rs. 15,843-12-1, which, with the previous balance of Rs. 2,176-5-10 amounts to Rs. 18,022-1-11. After deducting appropriations the Directors recommended a dividend of 10 per cent. amounting to Rs. 10/- per share leaving a sum of Rs. 2,522-1-11 to be carried forward to next year's account.

The report was adopted and the dividend accepted.

Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit was re-elected a Director.

Messrs. Rustomjee Modi and Damania were appointed auditors for the current year.

The meeting was then dissolved.

THE GODAVERY VALLEY GINNING CO.

The Twenty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited held on Friday afternoon at the Company's office was presided over by Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit.

The year's profit amounted to Rs. 10,948-2-7 which, with the addition of the previous balance amounted to Rs. 15,949-8-9. Depreciation Fund and other appropriations absorbed Rs. 2,500 leaving a balance of Rs. 13,449-8-9, out of which the Directors recommended a dividend of Rs. 10 per share leaving Rs. 10,000 to be carried forward to next year.

Mr. Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy was re-elected a Director.

After the appointment of Messrs. Rustomjee Modi and Damania, the meeting came to a close.

INDIAN BLEACING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS.

The Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of The Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works Limited was held at Currimbhoy House on Friday afternoon.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia was voted to the chair.

The Company's profit for the year, including the previous balance amounted to Rs. 6,03,673-2-1, out of which a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 was utilised in paying an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 10 per share. Out of the balance a dividend of Rs. 15 per share was proposed—After various appropriations, Rs. 38,673-2-1 were carried forward. The report was adopted.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy was re-elected a Director.

Messrs. Rustomje Modi and Damania were appointed auditors for the coming year

THE PREMIER MILLS.

The Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of The Premier Mills Limited held at Currimbhoy House on Friday afternoon was presided over by Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia in the absence of the Chairman.

According to the report the net profit of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1923 was Rs. 4,41,646-3-4, including the previous balance, out of which the Directors recommended a dividend of Rs. 7 per share absorbing Rs. 1,40 000. Providing for depreciation and other charges, a balance of Rs. 66,646-3-4 was carried forward to the next year. The report was adopted and the declaration of dividend was confirmed.

Messrs. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia and F. E. Dinshaw were re-elected as Directors.

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., and S. B. Billimoria and Co., were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting came to a close.

AGA KHAN FINAL.

AJMERE'S FIRST WIN.

EXCELLENT LOCAL DEFENCE.

AJMERE ..... 3 goals.
(S. Nelson 2, Grant 1.)
B. B. R. F. A. ..... 1 goal.
(Allan)

With the final match of the Aga Khan Tournament, Bombay's Hockey season came to a close on Monday when the railwaymen from Ajmere and the Bombay Brigade R. F. A. fought for the much coveted trophy before nearly 8,000 spectators. Long before the start an eager crowd lined up the free side while the stands were packed to their utmost capacity. Late comers were obliged to sit along the goal line at one end while others watched the last match of the season from house and tree tops. A victory for the visiting team was a foregone conclusion but the game was not so one sided as was expected by the railwaymen one of whom declared an easy of five goal victory before the match. The Brigade men were no mean opponents and had quite a fair share of the exchanges. Their spasmodic dashes to a certain extent puzzled the Railway defence where Saunders was a pillar while the brilliant defence afforded little chance to the Ajmere forwards. A hot pace was kept up right through the game but the contest did not provide that type of hockey which was seen on last Wednesday when the Lengalis and Ajmere drew. The railway did not have everything their own way and had to go all to secure a margin of two goals, the score being three goals to one.

C. Kelly was a tower of strength to the R. F. A. defence and played a splendid game. His defensive tactics throughout the tournament have been as remarkable as his untiring energy and he is greatly responsible for the success of the team. The initial period was not quite favourable for the R. F. A. and their forwards had to hang back to get the ball but their sudden individual dashes were dangerous and the Ajmere backs were taking no chances. It was strange that the majority of spectators did not much encourage the efforts of the Brigade team, but cheered lustily for the visitors. With their hard fought victories and good fortune to figure in the final contest they certainly deserved more support from hockey goers.

Since the Hornets won in 1918, every year the Aga Khan Cup has been captured by an outsider. The railway team from Ajmere after six years of patient struggles and defeats have annexed the trophy for the first time this season.

The teams were:—

Ajmere:—Collie; O. Nelson and Saunders; Meany, Mannings and Phipps; Mahon, Grant, Harbour, S. Nelson and Boileau.

B. B. R. F. A.:—Cowper; Hale and Collin Kelly; Rogers, V. Kelly and Banks; Harold Kelly, Ford, D. Lynn, Allan and Abbott.

Referees:—Messrs. Kapadia and C. D'Souza.

Beating Kelly in the spin of the coin Saunders chose to defend the Gymkhana end. The Ajmere were first on scene and certainly had a more rousing reception than their antagonists which, however, was hearty. The referee started punctually at 5-30 and Allan rushed into the railway twenty-five. Grant getting possession, next made his way and a short scrimmage ended in Nelson netting the first goal after two minutes from the start. Ford attempted a good run and passed to Lynn who directed the ball to the Ajmere goal. Collie cleared with a good kick. The pressure upon the visiting defence was a short one and in a few minutes the Ajmere attack settled down. Harbour shot wide of a pass from Grant. Allan and Abbott got possession from the twenty-five and tested the opposing back and Saunders kicked in cracking Abbott. The resulting free being cleared Harbour and Nelson were unsuccessful in their attempts to break through the Brigade half-line and when they did Kelly and Hale tackled them with success. Harbour, in order to find a better opening, changed place with S. Nelson. The R. F. A. forwards, Allan and Ford were helping the defence a great deal. Harbour at this stage had the best opening of the game when Kelly and Hale both missed a long shot, and Cowper was doubtful about getting at the ball with Harbour close behind it. The hit which should have brought a goal went wide. The Ajmere men did not have things their own way. Persistent and sporadic rushes took the R. F. A. to the railway area. An excellent centre by H. Kelly was well timed by Allan who drew level nine minutes before lemon time.

Two penalty corners brought no result to the Ajmere side and the Brigade attack suddenly assumed a menacing attitude but the superior railway defence affected their cohesion and found no difficulty in checking the individual attempts of Allan and Ford. Despite the resourcefulness of Kelly, the Ajmere quintette felled the R. F. A. defence and Boilean missed his mark at three yards.

At half time:—

Ajmere. ..... 1 goal.
B. B. R. F. A. ..... 1 goal.

The Brigade forwards made a dash for the Ajmere goal on resumption but got no further than Saunders. The Kelly brothers conceded to penalty corner each and Nelson sent a stinger into the net which gave Cowper no earthly chance. Ajmere had secured the lead in three minutes from the re-start and an up and down game followed. Allan's speed would be checked by Meany or Mannings while V. Kelly and Banks kept a close watch on Harbour and Grant. Both sets of forwards did some good running. Nelson sent a hot shot from an "off-side" position and Ford missed a sitter in the next run. The Ajmere then attacked through the right and half way in the second moiety Grant beat Cowper from a difficult angle. Play then deteriorated into the hit and run variety and the ball travelled up and down. In the last few minutes the Brigade forwards asserted themselves but were unable to create an impression upon the Ajmere defence which gave no chance.

Ajmere ..... 3 goals.
B. B. R. F. A. ..... 1 goal.

Before asking Mrs. Headlam to present the trophy, Mr. R. A. Spence referred to the efforts of the Ajmere team which had won the Cup for the first time in six years. He noticed with regret the absence of several crack teams. The Poona Rangers (Soldiers) formed a part of the Poona Rines while the breaking up of the Jubbulpore Railway XI had helped the composition of the Lonavla Missing Links. He referred to the Lusitanians as a team of past repute and hoped they would again distinguish themselves. He congratulated the winners and appreciated the excellent efforts of the B. B. R F. A. who had the great difficulty of picking a team from a small number. Mrs. Headlam then presented the Cup to Captain Saunders and the gold medals. Kelly received the Smith Shield. The Hornets were presented the Hard Lines Cup. Cheers for Mrs. Headlam, the referee and the managing committee terminated the proceedings.

PREVIOUS WINNERS;

1896 Bombay Gymkhana.
1897 Durham Light Infantry.
1898 Royal Volunteers.
1899 Royal Scots.
1901 Cathedral H. S. Old Boys.
1902 Shropshire Light Infantry.
1903 Cathedral H. S. Old Boys.
1904 Middlesex Regiment.
1905 Cathedral H. S. Old Boys.
1906 Grant Medical College.
1907 Jhansi Railway Institute.
1908 Pioneer Hockey Club.
1909 Y. M. C. A. Bombay.
1910 2nd Cheshire Regiment.
1911 2nd Cheshire Regiment.
1912 2nd Cheshire Regiment.
1913 Lusitanian Sporting Club.
1914 Grant Medical College.
1915 Lusitanian Sporting Club
1916 M. A. O. College Aligarh.
1917 M. A. O. College Aligarh.
1918 Hornets.
1919 Igatpuri.
1920 N. W. Railway, Lahore.
1921 Jubbulpore Railway Institute.
1922 Jubbulpore Railway Institute.
1923 Poona Rangers.
1924 B. B. & C. I. Railway Ajmere.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

NEWCASTLE UNITED WIN CUP.

OXFORD, April 27.

Newcastle United won the Association Football Cup yesterday by defeating the Birmingham Team, Aston Villa by two goals to nil. Over one hundred and ten thousand people witnessed the match and there was no confusion or accident on the ground. The Duke of York was present and at close presented the cup to the winners. The Prime Minister and his daughter and several other ministers attended.

EUSTON DISASTER.

The match was overshadowed by the distressing collision which occurred yesterday morning in the tunnel near Euston Station between an electric train and an excursion train from Coventry which was crowded with the supporters of the Aston Villa team. One man was killed outright, three died from their injuries, twelve were seriously injured and many sustained minor injuries. The driver of the electric train had an amazing escape from death. Five hours he lay with his legs crushed beneath the wreckage and debris. He remained conscious throughout. Within a few minutes of the accident occurring, medical officers, ambulance and trained ambulance men were on the spot and the victims were removed to the hospital as soon as they were released from the wreckage.—B.O.W.

BOXING.

LONDON, April 27.

Vienna.—Owing to bad weather the Carpentier-Townley fight has been postponed till Thursday.

Desmoines, Iowa.—Charles Paddock sprinted 125 yards in twelve seconds. It is believed to be world's record.—Reuter.

BLINDFOLD CHESS.

LONDON, April 28.

New York.—Alekhine broke the world's record at Blindfold Chess yesterday. He played 26 opponents, his score being 16 wins, 5 draws and 5 losses. Except for a short interval he played continuously for twelve hours.—Reuter.

LIGHT HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, April 28.

Berne.—In a twenty round contest for the Light Heavyweight Championship of Europe, Clement, Swiss Champion, outpointed Bonnel, the French Champion.—Reuter.

BRITISH OPEN CHAMPION.

LONDON, April 28.

New York.—In the seventy-two hole match, the British open champion, Havers defeated Saraden by five up and four to play.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, April 26.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Burnsley two, Tottenham two, Cardiff City two, Birmingham nil; Chelsea four, Sunderland one; Liverpool one, Notts County nil; Match between Middlesbro and Blackburn was not played.

Nottingham one, Huddersfield one; Preston nil, Arsenal two; Sheffield United two, West Brom nil; West Ham one, Manchester City two

SECOND DIVISION.

Burnsley five, Crystal Palace two; Bradford City two, Stoke one; Bury five, Coventry City nil; Clapton Orient one, Blackpool nil; Leeds United one, Nelson nil; Leicester City three, Derby County nil; Manchester United two, Wednesday nil; Oldham Athletic one, Southampton three; Port Vale two, Hull City two; South Shields one, Bristol City one; Stockport County two, Fulham one.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION.)

Aberdare two, Newport C. nil; Bournemouth one, Charlton nil; Brentford one, Northampton nil; Brighton three, Watford nil; Bristol Rovers two, Swansea Town nil; Exter City three, Queen's Park nil; Luton Town three, Swindon Town two; Millwall six, Merthyr Town nil; Portsmouth three, Gillingham nil; Rtading three, Norwich City nil; Southend United nil, Plymouth two.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION):—

Accrington nil, Rochdale one; Ashington one, Chesterfield one; Crewe nil, Doncaster R. two; Durham City four, Wrexham three; Grimsby Town five, Barrow nil; Halifax Town one, Darlington four; Hartlepools one, Southport nil; New Brighton three, Lincoln City one; Walsall two, Bradford three; Wigan Borough three, Rotherham one; Wolverhampton three, Tranmere R. nil.

LONDON, April 26.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Kilmarnock one, Motherwell nil.
Queen's Park nil, Ayr United nil.
Raith Rovers one, St. Mirren one.
Airdrieonians nil Rangers nil.
Celtic one, Hibernians one.
Hamilton (A) three, Clydebank two.—Reuter.

CENTRE OF DIE-HARDISM.

SHIFTED FROM WHITE-HALL TO SIMLA.

LANSBURY'S CABLE PERTURBS OFFICIALS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 28.

Those in the closest touch with the mind of Simla find absolutely no justification or even a remote basis for the great hopes that the Liberals as usual are building on the "gesture" of the Government in the form of the appointment of an official committee. The Liberals have been trying to read a world of meaning into the coincidence that the meeting of the Offical Committee and the "National" Convention were held on the same day. The Committee has no definite terms of reference and was intended to be a dodge and has served its purpose. It met once and never again so far. As a matter of fact the Committee has nothing to do except to wait for replies from the Local Governments when the Committee would examine the material and form some conclusions. The scope of the enquiry it must be clearly understood is not to undertake any alteration in the constitution, but merely to remove the defects in its working and to revise the rules for that purpose.

SIMLA OFFICIALS' ANXIETY.

The meeting of the National Convention, or Dr. Besant's Convention to name it more appropriately, has attracted no attention here and has only caused amusement among the officials. On the other hand Simla has been trying to maintain a very close connection with the Juhu conversations. They have been anticipating a retreat on the part of the Swarajists on 25th April and have been led to believe by the Moderate and Anglo-Indian Press that such a climb down was inevitable. Instead they have found that the Swarajists are standing firm and mean to leave no stone unturned to maintain their present strength. Government is, therefore, abandoning the hopes it had pinned on the collapse of the Swarajism and is again devoting itself to arrange manoeuvres to weaken the Swarajists. The recent speeches of the Labour Ministers have also been worrying the officials, but they are firm in not expanding the enquiry into one of examination of all the provisions of the Constitution with an object to make a further definite advance which view the Labour Ministers seem to have been holding. The centre of Diehardism has shifted from London to Simla.

ANOTHER CAUSE OF ANXIETY.

Another cause of anxiety to Simla is the cable sent by Mr. Lansbury from London through Mr. Pickthall suggesting that an eminent British counsel be engaged to fight out the constitutional issue of right of the British subjects to form Communist organisations. Simla is afraid that if the Labour members take up their cudgels a serious and complicated situation would arise. Apparently much will depend on the counsel engaged and the attitude of the Labour Party as such. If the Labour Party makes it a party issue then the weight of that organisation would be thrown on the side of the right of the subjects to form Communist associations. Of course, no one should subscribe to the doctrine of violence, but the question for decision is whether in principle the subjects should have freedom to organise associations peacefully to propogate their view of having a particularly form of Government.

TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT.

The comments of the Indian Press, the opinion expressed by the Bombay commercial community and the report that the Swarajists have formed a committee to advise them on the attitude to be adopted in the Assembly about the Tariff Board's report are causing some concern to Government who apparently does not see quite eye to eye with the Board about certain principals enunciated by it. But Government feels that it cannot whittle them down with any chance of carrying the Legislature with it. The Anglo-Indian and British vested interests have already begun to work mischief to see that the report is whittled down in practice. The Assembly should therefore be very vigilant and must stand against any such reactionary move.

With reference to a statement recently published in newspapers that Mr. Nelson, the Chief Secretary to the C. P. Government had circularised the Deputy Commissioners in this province on the probability of the dissolution of the C. P. Legislative Council the "Hitavada" of Nagpur understands from the Publicity Officer to the C. P. Government that the statement is without foundation. No such circular has been issued by the Chief Secretary.

THE TILAK MAHARASTRA VIDYAPEETH.

FACULTY IN MEDICINE,

The following are results of the First Examination. Out of 146 students that had appeared for this Examination 88 have been declared to have passed.

FIRST CLASS (IN ORDER OF MERIT.)

D K Kothurkar; M M Naik; V V Wagle; C R Ramaswami.

SECOND CLASS (IN ORDER OF MERIT).

B A Kadare; R H Patel; V B Pujare; J H Mehta; D B Prabhu; N D Panvalkar.

PASS CLASS.

N V Agashe; P M Awti; R D Bangdiwala; P T Bapat; A P Bhatt; H P Bhatt; P J Bhatt; Sharda Charan Birnave; C N Chinis; S T Damale; N A Deshmukh; N M Deshmukh; M Y Deo; B D Dawale; K L Dwivedi; Satyanarayana Ganti; R K Gayadhani; V R Godbole; K V Joglekar; C N Joshi; M N Joshi; G T Karkhanis; R B Karnik; G V Keikar; *Kashibai R. Kirloskar;* S V Kirloskar; B D Kochhar; P R Korde; M K Kulkarni; G R Kshirsagar; N S Mahishi; G N Marfatia; M C Marfatia; V S Marathe; V S Neyrokar; *Prabhavati M. Pandit;* M A Patel; B K Patil; T B Pedmekar; D T Rabde R S Raut; *Ahilya M. Samant;* A L Samant; V S Shah; V R Soman; T S Tembe; B A Vaidya; W V Wagh; K N Wandrekar; M M Zadgaonkar.

NOT CLASSED.

B H Bande; L J Bodhankar; H N Dhuri; G G Dabholkar; Singh Siddhu Ishar; S L Kashikar; S B Kolhatkar; R A Kothekar; R V Kulkarni; S S Kulkarni; N K Mulay; Ali Muzaffar; B C Naphade; V G Patankar; A N Pankar; N V Patel; K K Pillai; W B Puranik; E B Rao; R R Rao; M S Rangaswami; H L Shah; S B Shukla; M G Virkar; L D Vyas; S S Walimbe; C T Wasu; R A Adke.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

D K Kothurkar is awarded first gentral proficiency scholarship.
M M Naik is awarded second general proficiency scholarship.
V V Wagh is awarded third general proficiency scholarship.
C R Ramaswami is awarded fourth general proficiency scholarship.
B A Katdare is awarded fifth general proficiency scholarship.

PRIZES.

Mahatma Gandhi Prize in Chemistry is awarded to V V Wagle.
Prize in Physics is awarded to D K Kothurkar.
Prize in Botany is awarded to D K Kothurkar.
Prize in Zoology is awarded to M M Naik.
Prize in Language is awarded to Kashibai R Kirloskar.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE,

The result of the First Part of the Second Examination. Out of 124 students that had appeared for the Examination 73 have been declared to have passed.

FIRST CLASS (IN ORDER OF MERIT).

D C Kadakia; C R Karmbelkar; N R Chikarmane; M D Desai; *Indira V Sant;* M R Desai; V B Kasotia.

SECOND CLASS (IN ORDER OF MERIT)

A A Kidvai; V G Patankar; P B Koppikar; A V Baliga; L S Desai; G R Vyawahare; *Kusum C Laiwala;* S V Saney; W B Purnik; S H Parikh; H K Trivedi; D T Walawalkar; V G Shashitil; S L Kashikar; L J Bodhankar.

PASS CLASS.

R A Adke; B V Ahavale; P R Badve; R G Bahulukar; B G Desai; D M Dixit; G B Godbole; R B Gogate; G S Gokhale; S B Gore; V S Jog; V G Joshi; K S Kanago; A P Kothare; M C Kothary; R A Kothekar; B L Koti; N C Kuppuswamy; V J Lalvani; P J Limaye; S B Manjrekar; C N Mudliar; N K Mulay; B M Namjoshi; N V Patel; S G Patil; V S Pendharkar; *Lila V Pitale;* W G Risbud; N I R Setlur; K S Shivarama Krishna; G A Sukhtankar; G S Unadhye; M M Waradhpande; L D Vyas; S S Walimbe; S K Vaidya; M N Wathare N T Waval.

NOT CLASSED.

A M Bhalerao; B H Bhatnagar; V H Bhide; R L Mehta; G P Mohedekar; B V Naik; K K Pillai; R R Rao; D B Sawant.

PRIZES.

N R Chikarmane is awarded prize in Organic Chemistry.
G R Karambelkar is awarded prize in Languages.

BLIND RELIEF IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a summary of the first quarterly report of the Blind Relief Association, Bombay, for the year 1924.

Bulsar Centre:—In Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Bulsara's Free Eye Hospital, the total number of patients treated for the disease of the eye was 827. Of these 696 were Hindus, 74 Mahomedans, 52 Parsis and 5 Christians. Total number of eye operations performed was 109.

Chalisgaon Centre:—In Chalisgaon Free Eye Hospital, the total number of patients treated was 742. Of these 635 were Hindus and 107 Mahomedans. The number of operations performed was 1475.

Surat Centre:—In Bai Rupabai Burjorji Patel's Free Eye Dispensary, the total number of patients treated was 830. Of these 538 were Hindus, 162 Mahomedans, 88 Parsis and 42 Christians. The number of operations performed was 4.

Blind Relief Work in Bombay:—Through the honorary services of Dr. S R Machave, the eyes of the students of the Tardeo Night School, conducted by the Social Service League, were examined. The total number of patients treated was 512. All were Hindus. Total number of operations performed was 82.

Donations and Contributions received during the quarter:—

Khan Bahadur D R Bulsara Rs. 1,000; Mr V F Virgil Rs 25; Mr J V Divatia Rs 10; Mr H H Mavjar Rs 5; Mr S G Achrikar Rs 5; Girgaon Hon. Presidency Magistrates' Court Rs 5; Mr V N Velsk Rs 5; Mr F B Mooiwalla Rs. 5; Mr K M Mahudavala Rs 5; Mr B J Dhondi Rs 5; Mr P N Vijayakar Re 1; Total Rs 1,071.

M. V. RAJADHYAKSHA SCHOLARSHIPS & CHARITY FUND.

The Honorary Secretary of the above Institution invites applications on the prescribed forms not later than the 10th June 1924 from poor and deserving students of both the sexes of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman community studying in Government or recognised colleges, schools or technical institutes for Scholarships for the year 1924-1925. Destitute persons from the said Community should also apply, should they stand in need of maintenance allowance. Those already on the list of the Fund must also submit fresh applications. Printed application forms can be had from the Secretary at Mangesh Building, New Bhatwadi Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CONVICTED OF AN ATTEMPT TO CHEAT.

Mr. P. L. Thacker, Additional Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court disposed of a case on Saturday in which Deputy Inspector Achrekar charged Manilal Mevasi and Bunsilal Gobri with attempting to cheat one Magdum, a sweetmeat seller, of the sum of Rs. 600.

Mr. St. John, pleader, appeared for prosecution.

According to the prosecution, the two accused went to the shop of the complainant on the 25th at about midday and showed some jewels for sale. As the complainant desired to buy a few ornaments, he took out a bundle of notes which accused No. 2 took from him. They then wanted him to accompany them to another place where, they said, they would show him more jewels. He, however, refused to go with them and demanded back the notes. The accused threw down a bundle and ran in different directions. The complainant raised a cry and pursued and caught the accused. The bundle of notes was found on the footpath.

The accused contended that they were on good terms with the complainant and that the case instituted against them was a false one consequent upon a quarrel during a drinking bout.

His Worship disbelieved the defence story. The second accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and the first accused was remanded to custody to enable the police to make further enquiries as regards his past character.

SON ROBS FATHER.

Allarakhia Dada, was placed before Mr. Thacker on Monday charged with theft.

Mr. D'Cunha, Police Prosecutor, prosecuted and the facts of the case are that on the 27th instant the father of the accused, Dodashah Mohamed left his house at about 7 p.m. to go to a Masjid for saying his prayers. Soon after he received information that a box of his containing valuables was broken open. On examining the box he found gold necklace, bangles, and two Currency notes, each of Rs. 100, missing. He suspected his son of having committed the theft and informed the police. The police traced the accused at Bandra and on being searched the two Currency notes were found on his person.

Mr. Coelho, who appeared for the accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said that this was his first offence. The father did not press the charge and on his standing surety for his son (accused) the Magistrate bound over the accused in the sum of Rs. 100 for one year.

CORONER'S COURT

FIGHT BETWEEN PATHANS.

On Saturday night an altercation arose between two sections of Pathans at Falkland Road, one headed by Ahmedmia Banamia and another by Achankhan, when they came to blows with penknives. While they were quarrelling, it appears one Ashgar Mohmed Akbar tried to separate them when he was assaulted with bamboos. Ahmedmia was stabbed by one of the Pathans belonging to the rival party by means of a penknife. Ashgar and Ahmedmia were removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital where they were detained for treatment.

THROWN DOWN FROM MOTOR CYCLE.

On the 26th instant at 9-45 p.m. Jehangirji Sorabji Engineer was riding his motor cycle No. 496 along Harvey Road towards Chowpaty when at the corner of Harvey Road P. C. 1654-C held up his hand as a signal for him to stop as a motor car was approaching. The cyclist jammed on his brakes and at the same time turned the cycle to avoid a collision when the cycle and the side car overturned throwing his wife and child who were in the side car on the road. The cyclist and his wife luckily escaped with slight injuries whilst the child was not hurt.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. Abraham E. Mansoor, residing at Bell Lane, Fort, reports to the police that his rooms were broken into between 4-30 p.m. and 9-30 p.m. on the 26th instant, an almirah forced open and wearing apparel and jewellery valued at Rs. 613 stolen.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

In the share market to-day Jutes were not much in activity. Speculative interest by operators in Howrah and Clive was on the wane. Higher priced stoocks remained unchanged with little or no enquiry manifested. Budge Budge, however, was marked up about sixteen points.

In coals a fair number of transactions took place. Rates for the most part exhibited no alterations.

In teas solitary transactions were reported in East India and Jutlibari.

In miscellaneous nothing of importance was reflected in this section and a small turnover only resulted. Decca Electric improved in value while Indian Standard wagon ordinary marked a fall.

Government securities continue steady.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities 3½ per cent. Government paper Rs 67/10. 5 per cent Bonds 1933 97/13, 5 per cent War Loan (1945-55-99/4 s.l., 5½ per cent War Bonds 1925 102, 6 per cent Bonds 1926 101/8 s.l., Do 1927 101/13.

Banks:—Imperial Bank Conty 352 s.l.

Jutes:—Biria 7/8 s.l., Budge Budge 413, Caledonian 492/8 s.l., Clive 24/12, Craig 6/4 Empire 46 s.l., Howrah 41/6, Khardah 477/8 s.l., Kinnison pref. 111, Lansdowne 280, New Central 503 s.l., Orient 174 s.l., Reliance 54/8.

Coals:—Baraboni 14/5, Bengal Bhatdee Bengal Giridih 13, Burra Dhemo 4/15, Burrakur 35/4, Damagurriah 10/4, Gopalichuck 20/12 s.l., Huntodih 7, Kalapahari 34, Sama and Kendra 12/6, South Karanpura 10/8, Sowardih 4/14 Western 9.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone pref. 9/8, Dacca Electric 15/4, Indian Iron and Steel 39/14, Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 14/8, Do Pref. 23, Behar Rice Re 1, British India Corporation ordy 5, Do Defd. 6, Burma Corporation 8/6, Cawnpore Sugar 38/4, Murree Brewery 128, Samastipur Sugar 12/4.

Tea Companies:—East India 15/8, Jutlibari 14/12.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer is one shilling four and twenty-seven thirty-second pence and demand is one shilling four and seven eight pence.

The French military airman Lt. Doisy arrived at Bandar Abbas at 10.47 on Monday morning.—A.P.

Sir Charles Todhunter left this place last night by the Bombay Mail to Simla to attend the Taxation Committee meeting of which he is the Chairman.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

WEDNESDAY, April 30,
Nomination Day for the Mahomedan Urban constituency.

THURSDAY, May 1.
Scrutiny of Nomination Papers for the Mahomedan Urban constituency.

SATURDAY, May 3.
The s.s. "Delta" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

April 29 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 13m; Sunset 7h 0m.
April 30 (Wed) Sunrise 6h 12m; Sunset 7h 0m.
May 1 (Thu.) sunrise 6h. 11m. sunset 7h. 1m.
May 2 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 11m. Sunset 7h 1m.
May 3 (Sat.) sunrise 6h. 10m., sunset 7h. 1m.
May 4 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 10m. Sunset 7h. 2m.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ...	x11.15	*10.0
Gujarat Mail	6.42	10.45
Delhi Express	6.50	11.0
Kathiawar Express	7.40	11.30
Express	§20.55	7.0

*A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15.30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

x A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

§This Express will terminate at Churchgate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus and from 1st March, 1924.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17. 0	19.30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	18. 0	21. 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7. 0	18.30
Madras Mail	6.30	22.40
Poona Mail	11.30	15. 0
Inter III Poona Express ...	12.30	14.15
Poona Express	19.55	7.45
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9. 0	21.30
Madras Fast Passenger	21.40	6. 0

STTAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Caledonia" with mails from London of 24th instant left Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 26th instant.

S S "Maloja" carrying mails April 19th Ex s.s. "Dongola" left Aden 24th April.

The B I s.s. "Durenda" left London on the 26th instant for Bombay.

The steamer of O S K Ryujin Maru left Bombay for Japan on 1st instant arrived at Kobe on 26th idem.

The steamer of O S K Shunko Maru left Singapore for Bombay on 25th instant and is due here on 7th May.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following seven members are elected to represent the Byculla Ward, on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, for the seven vacancies that were notified. Messrs. Anantram Vaikuntram, M. U. Nazim, M. S. Alreja, M. H. Israili, Mahomed Alum, Alibahadur Khan and T. S. Pillay.

MANDVI CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The election of four members to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on behalf of the above mentioned Committee will be held on Thursday the 8th May, 1924 from 12 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Congress Office, Mandvi. The intending candidates are requested to send their applications duly proposed and seconded by Congress members on or before 5th May 1924 till six in the evening.

'F' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen have been declared elected to fill up the three vacancies created in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for this D. C. C. (1) A. C. Sen; (2) L. T. Patankar; and (3) L. N. Chawan.

DENTAL SURGEONS AND EXHIBITION.

The British Dental Association whose headquarters are at 23, Russell Square, London, W. C. I. has informed the High Commissioner for India that should any Dental Surgeons from India be visiting London during this summer in connection with the Empire Exhibition, the British Dental Association will have great pleasure in placing the use of its rooms at their disposal and in affording them any other assistance or information possible.

SEKAVATI ASHRAM ANNIVERSARY,

MR. ANANDILAL PODAR'S PRINCELY DONATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAWALGARH, April 14.

The anniversary of the Sekavati Brahmacharya Ashrum was observed with great 'eclat' at Nawalgarh (Jaipur State) on the 12th and 13th instant under the presidency of H. H. the Thakur Saheb Rupsingji.

The gathering proved a most successful one. The pandal was tastefully decorated. The Brahmacharis recited mantras from the Vedas along with music. There are about forty Brahmacharis attending the Asrum and twenty new were admitted recently. More than 150 students are getting education in this Ashrum who come from the surrounding villages. The Ashrum is conducted on national principles. Mr. Anandilal Podar J.P. the founder of the Ashrum recently donated a princely sum of a lakh of rupees to the Ashrum. The donor, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya and Bajaj are among the trustees of the Ashrum.

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS

100 SHEETS.

Anna 1 and Pies 6 per Block

NOTE PAPER SIZE.

POSTAGE: One anna and six pies extra.

(V. P. P. not to be accepted.)

Can be had at the

Bombay Chronicle Press.

LARGE FRESH SHIPMENTS

RECEIVED IN

MARBLES, TILES, ASBESTOS-SHEETS . CEMENT, ETC. .

PRICES LOWEST

Apply

Messrs. F. Muraglia & Co.

20 A, Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY

Telephone No. 2509.

BUSINESS MEN!

Your Success Depends on the Efficiency of your Business Library.

The following books of Professor Sohrab R. Davar of Davar's College of Commerce and the Government College are the result of experience and study of past twenty-two years. Write and secure them to-day by V. P Post if you cannot call:—

1. COMPANY LAW (1921). A book written specially for business and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents Managers, Shareholder and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE (1923) 3rd Edition. This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B. Com. students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared Index. Rs. 9. Just out.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES (1916). A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Businessmen. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition (1922). Dealing with problems of Organisations and Promotion of Companies. Systems in use in large business offices. Stock Exchange Practice, Labour efficiency and organisation, Secretarial Work and Scientific Advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen. Rs. 7-8.

PUBLISHERS:

MESSRS. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON,

Booksellers, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Attention!

Doctors, Chemists, Druggists & Merchants

GET THE BEST AT THE LOWEST PRICES from

Direct Importers & Sole Agents

B. G. Jack & Co.,

Manufacturers' Representatives

LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY 4.

Sole Agents to E. TOSSE & Co.

KALLE & Co., and to leading German Manufacturers of Drugs, Glassware and Surgical goods, etc.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

NO FIRM HAS TO PAY INCOME TAX OR SUPER TAX

when each partner pays on his income at his rate. Apply sharp

Nagindas & Maneklal

30, Hanuman Building, Homji Street, Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Tele: No. 22560.

ADVANCED ACCOUNTS.

By JAMSHED R. BATLIBOI, F. S. A. A., (London.)

FOURTH EDITION.

Price Rs. 12-8-0 only. V. P. P. 14 annas.

SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE,

Engineer Building, Princess Street, Bombay

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1924.

FALSE IDEAS.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Munshi Mahmud Khan of Poona in answer to the letter of "A Musulman", who agreed with us in holding that Islam is not *a* religion, but *the* religion, and that the Discrimination between right and wrong in matters of belief and conduct vouchsafed in the Coran is universal in its application. The present writer is no more indulgent of idolatory than is the learned Munshi; he is probably less tolerant of superstitious practices, since Munshi Mahmud Khan seems quite prepared to rank a "Mohammedan" who invokes some *pir* instead of God, or prefers the word of commentators or of Maulvis to the word of Allah, and who does what pleases him, above a Hindu or a Jew or Christian who believes in Allah and the Last Day and does good works—simply because the latter has omitted to adopt our form of worship. The title of a book which once had vogue in England describes one aspect of the Holy Coran more accurately than it described the work that it was used to designate: "The Natural Law in the Spiritual World". Just as the natural laws of light and darkness, life and death are for all, and invariable, so are the laws which govern man's spiritual and moral being. But man could not discern them clearly as he did the others. So, in the words of the Coran, God "taught man that which he knew not" For many years the present writer has been studying the operation of those laws in daily life, in the recorded history of mankind and in himself, and he believes them to be universal and infallible. To believe that they were only meant for the Mohammedan community as it exists to-day would be, in his opinion, nothing short of unbelief.

All false ideals of religion come, of course, from men; and they are generally the result of ignorance and priestcraft. "A Musulman" had given it as his opinion that the false ideas of El-Islam which we deplored in India were the fault of the "ignorant Maulvis." We are amazed at the reply of Munshi Mahmud Khan that the Maulvis of India "are the light of the world and if the light goes out there will be gross darkness." Maulanas Abul Kalam Azad and Suleyman Nadvi, whom he mentions, are not "ignorant members!" they are men of solid learning and they side with us. They know that the light of the world does not reside in any priesthood. It is the light which rose out of Tihama, which flooded all Arabia, Asia and North Africa, and was seen in the uttermost parts of the Earth—the light of liberation and of hope for all mankind, the right of brotherhood, before which priestcraft shrank and shrivelled, tyranny was overthrown. There is no place for priestcraft in Islam, Allah is accessible to all who truly turn to Him, without the need of any intermediary. There is no object of worship except Allah and Muhammad, the Messenger of Allah, himself declared: "I am only a man like you." The messengers of Allah to every nation all preached the truth which we believe, but men were made the guardians of that truth and they corrupted it, wishing to restrict God's mercy to their own community. They set up barriers between man and God and between man and man, and charged a fee at every barrier. They encouraged superstition, they set up idolatry. We challenge Munshi Mahmud Khan to tell us, in the name of Allah, that nothing of the sort has happened to Islam in India. What is this seeming priesthood doing in the Muslim brotherhood? Who are these "ignorant Maulvis?" The learned are to be respected in the Muslim brotherhood; but who are these? How can our correspondent, as a Muslim, in this month of Ramadhan in which the Coran was revealed and in which we Muslims are enjoined to "magnify Allah for having guided us in order that we may be thankful" in remembrance of the coming of the Light —How can he praise and magnify that blot upon the Light: the existence of a priesthood and of priestcraft in the Muslim body?

As for his contention that the texts which we have often quoted and innumerable other texts from the Holy Coran, mean that everyone who would obtain salvation must adopt the form of worship which we call Islam *par excellence*, the very wording of the texts themselves precludes it:

"*Verily those who believe (i.e. the Muslims) and Jews and Christians and Sabaeans—Whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day and does good works —Surely their reward is with their Lord and there shall no fear come upon them neither shall they suffer grief.*"

And:

"*Nay, but whosoever turns his face (or "surrenders his purpose") to Allah while doing good, surely his reward is with his Lord; and there shall no fear come upon them neither shall they suffer grief.*"

We do not think our correspondent can explain away the proposal of Islam made to the people who possessed a Holy Scripture:

"*Say: O People of the Book, come to an equitable proposition between us and you: that we shall worship none save Allah and that we shall not associate anything with Him and that one of us shall not take another for lord besides Allah. And if they turn away, say: Bear witness that we are those who submit*" (*to Allah*).

It is a proposal of alliance between the Muslim community and separate communities which are to remain separate. If the Christians and Jews had accepted it, undoubtedly they would have been counted of "those who submit" (Muslim). Thus a devout Unitarian Christian, who does not "take another for lord besides Allah" (i.e. is not priest-ridden), or a devout Jew who rejects the rabbinical authority and superstitions, is a Muslim as the term is often used in the Holy Coran. The idolators of Arabia had no scripture; they had wandered far from the religion of their father Abraham, "the first of Muslims." It was the mission of the Holy Prophet to recall them to that pure monotheism and to show to all mankind what is true and essential as distinct from what is false and unessential in matters of belief. The Hindus, on the other hand, possess a Scripture, and in proportion as they return to the teaching of their original Scripture they draw nearer to Islam. We put it to our correspondent: Is not a Unitarian Hindu, who rejects the authority and superstitions of the priesthood, also a Muslim in the sense in which the term is often used in the Coran? Islam is the religion of humanity as distinct from any kind of superstition. The class of persons whom Munshi Mahmud Khan so strangely regards as "the light of the world," have made it merely a religion, cloaked in superstition like the others. They have obscured the light which shone first in this month of Ramadhan, upon the Night of Power before the solitary watcher by the cave of Hira. We would ask all our brethren, for God's sakes, to banish from their minds all thought of commentators and of Maulvis and in this month Ramadhan, this month of fasting and remembrance, to go back to that first lovely revelation, to the years of persecution there in Mecca, to the years of struggle in Madina, to the triumph of the Faith in truth and righteousness, when the Light shone forth in all its dazzling purity and everything of evil fled before it. Our object must be to restore the brightness of the light. We must not make a home of the existing dimness. The religion of the "ignorant Maulvis" will never make a single convert worth the naming, for it is as narrow and as dark as all the others. The true religion of Islam, is now, as ever, able to convert the world. It is not the air of Baghdad or of Cairo or of Constantinople or of Delhi that we must beathe in this month of thanksgiving and remembrance, but the free, pure desert breeze of the Hejjaz.

EDUCATIONAL ORGANISATION.

In his presidential address at the fourth Conference of the United Provinces Secondary Education Association, Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan has taken a comprehensive survey of the problems of education in this country. Endorsing fully Dr. Khan's aspiration in looking forward to the time "when education, interpreted in a broader sense than any with which we are familiar to-day, would become the dominant concern of every civilised community," we doubt if all his sentiments would receive the whole-hearted support of the powers-that-be, or even the forces that are just beginning to bestir themselves in this country. Dr. Khan has, indeed, done quite well in briefly outlining the educational systems, with salient characteristics, in the principal countries of the world as models or stimulants for the reformer in this country. But the vital question of educational organisation, even accepting the postulate of education being made the first and most important concern of the community, will remain to be solved, namely: Is it to be a State monopoly or is there to be left any room for private activity in imparting instruction? Dr. Khan is enthusiastic in speaking of the German system from the primary to the university stage; and there is no doubt truth in the statement that Prussia has few rivals in the efficiency with which attendance is secured at the primary schools. But there are faults of an exclusively State-supplied education to which, we fear, Dr. Khan has not given sufficient weight. In one place he makes a distinction between the State and the Government, the latter of which he would reserve for the opprobrium now falling upon the State in India; while the former he would trust with the full responsibility for educating every child in the community. The opposition and antagonism between the State and the people is, though a mere accident of the present times, nevertheless so deep-rooted that the system of education monopolised by Government will inevitably, we think, be looked upon with a certain amount of distrust. And not without reason. For Government education must necessarily be wholly secular in a country like India,—an aspect of the problem to which Dr. Khan does not seem to have paid sufficient attention. But apart from this, which may not be a great evil in the eyes of many modernised people, Government education is bound to be soulless, as the teacher and the professor will necessarily be made part of a great machine, and so lose that individuality and spiritual influence for the better over their students which is the *sine qua non* of successful education in the true sense of the term.

Dr. Khan is very eloquent about the demand for a Swaraj for students, though we fail to perceive what exactly he intends or implies by his demand. But in a truly self-governing school, as the term is now understood, particularly under the influence of reformers like Montessori, the scholars would at least have as much right as the teachers in settling the hours of work, the curriculum of the school and the outlook of education in general. Is Dr. Khan prepared for such a self-governing school being introduced in India? With every importance being attached to education, the principle seems still to endure, that in this case as in the organisation of the forces of defence of a community, the demands of discipline will be inconsistent with the requirements of a logical democracy, though the Russians might pretend to have brought about a wholly democratised army and navy. The alternative to a democratised school and college and university of this kind, is a degree of independence to the teacher, which is at present conspicuous by its absence in the Indian educational organisation of the highest type. Dr. Khan crystalises the function of the university teacher in the pregnant sentence: "He is both a scholar or scientific investigator, and a teacher of knowledge." But he is himself sufficiently good scholar of history not to realise that the organisation of education even in the University stage is beset with false notions of discipline and subordination of even the highest class of teachers to the dead mechanism of departmental routine which is fatal to the growth of any substantial and original scholarship and research.

The sphere of the State, therefore, in the organisation and dissemination of education in the community, needs to be far more accurately and minutely determined, if we are to reconcile the conflicting claims of economy and efficiency in the imparting of education, and at the same time of its spiritualisation and popularisation. The standing obstacle in the way of education reforms in the most urgent directions is, however, the want of funds. The Provincial Governments and the local bodies on whom falls the bulk of the burden of educational expenditure have not sufficient funds to meet any of the demands which Dr. Khan has put forward in the best interests of Indian education. The suggested enquiry into the sources of additional taxation, the rendering more definte of the rule for the grants-in-aid and analogous problems of educational organisation, are badly needed in every province of India to-day, though we doubt if under the existing system the Municipalities and Local Boards have left any substantial alternatives in the matter. The problem of additional funds for education in this country is essentially and exclusively a problem of economy and retrenchment in the more wasteful deparments of the Government. There is no hope of doubling or trebling the present miserable pittance on education, perhaps 20 crores per annum in all the provinces put together, for the education of the children in a community numbering 25 crores of souls, until the Army expenditure is halved and the debt charge is abolished, until the "Home" Charges are destroyed and the extravagant salaries of the superior administrative and executive officers are substantially reduced.

ACHARYA GIDWANI'S CASE.

Mr. Andrews, in his letter which we published on Saturday, has drawn pointed attention to the peculiar features of Acharya Gidwani's case. Mr. Gidwani has had no public trial and has been "buried alive" at the sweet will of the Administrator of Nabha. For his former "offence" at Jaito, he was expelled from the State and was warned that he would be liable to two years' imprisonment if he returned to Nabha without permission previously obtained. Much against his will and purely on humanitarian grounds, that is, to relieve the wounded, he was obliged to set his foot in the territory of the State on the occasion of the first Jatha's entry into Nabha. If he committed any fault it was only a technical one, for, as Mr. Andrews observes on the testimony of Mr. Zimand, Mr. Gidwani took no part in the Jatha movement except as a spectator. Even if the offence be not construed as a technical one, but as one deliberately committed, certainly the offence has to be proved and brought home to him in a regular court of law. Many an "undesirable" returns to Bombay defying the order of deportation passed on him, but he is not straightway clapped into jail at the sweet pleasure of Mr. Kelly or Sir Maurice Hayward. He is produced in a court of law, tried openly and, if convicted, is sent to jail. Is there a different code of Law in Nabha or are the public to believe that the will of the Administrator is the Law? Will Lord Reading, who even before he stepped on Indian soil, had proclaimed to the world, that he was coming to India to restore the majesty of British Law, ascertain the nature of the Law which has "buried alive" Acharya Gidwani or has the ex-Chief Justice of Great Britain clean forgotten his mission since he began to breathe the Indian atmosphere? But apart from the purely legal point of view, there is also the humanitarian one to which Mr. Andrews wants to draw the attention of the public both here and in England. We have little hope that humanitarian considerations will appeal to the bureaucratic heart, when even the legal ones fail to influence its head. One wonders, however, how Mr. MacDonald or Lord Olivier will view the affair when the unvarnished facts are made known to them. Perhaps, one should not wonder at all.

Notes of the Day.

True?

It was curious to read in two Reuter's telegrams of the same date (1) Rakowsky's statement that there was no serious difference of opinion in the Anglo-Russian negociations in London and (2) Trotsky's "incidental" allusion to Mr. Macdonald as "more reactionary than the Turkish Nationalists." Considering that the British Government made it (we understood) a *sine qua non* in the negociations that the Soviet Government should desist from communist propaganda in the territory of other Powers, the occasion on which Trotsky made his "incidental" reference to Mr. Macdonald and the speeches on that occasion seem hardly likely to speed on the London negociations to complete agreement. "On the occasion of the anniversary of the so-called Eastern University of Moscow, Trotzky, Clara Zetkin, Radek and others spoke enthusiastically of an Eastern revolutionary movement which the University solemnly swore to support by providing a 'thousand' stedfast and loyal Communist revolutionary champions." Knowing as every member of the Russian Government must know the terror which their propaganda has inspired in every *bourgeois* Government, and anxious as every member of the Russian Government naturally is for the success of the London negociations, which will mean a lot to Russia, it seems upon the face of it unlikely that a man in the position of M. Trotsky would have chosen just this moment for "speaking enthusiastically" of a new campaign of revolution among Eastern peoples. It seems more probable that the telegram which comes from Riga is what the French call "tendencious," and designed to hamper the negociations, though the "incidental" reference to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has the ring of truth. As we have often pointed out the way for England to bar the way to Soviet propaganda is to do good instead of evil to the peoples of the East, making them pleased instead of angry with the British Government. We see a mighty difference between Soviet propaganda for the spread of Russian influence, and the recommending of a certain social system which is able to consist with independence and with any form of government. The Soviet system was compatible with Czardom, if the Czar had had the sense to see salvation in it instead of in the Western parliamentary system.

Official Definitions.

In the preface to his newly published volume of reminiscences "Changes and Chances," Mr. Henry Nevinson tells the following anecdote: "When my son, the artist, once applied to the Foreign Office for a visa on his passport, the official asked him: "Are you related to that man, Henry Nevinson?" "He is my father," Richard replied. "He's a man of very violent opinions, isn't he?" asked the official. "Oh dear, no!" said Richard, having known me from his childhood; "he's the mildest of men." "When I say violent opinions," the official explained, "I mean he doesn't see eye to eye with the man in the street. Now, does he?" Only what Ministers call an answer in the negative was possible, and the visa was refused, but our language was enriched by an official definition of violence unsurpassed in precision." We believe it is the orthodox official definition, if we take the views of the man in the street to represent the foreign policy of the British Government for the time being. Though the present writer has always differed strongly from Henry Nevinson's idealisation of the Christian peoples of the Near East, he can testify to his sincerity and singleness of purpose. A violent man no-one could fairly call him. We should not have been surprised if he had been described, officially as dangerous. A truly conscientious man seems dangerous to those whose schemes are the reverse of conscientious. Indeed we are prepared to risk a second definition on our own account and to say that the dangerous man is the man whose price is unknown to Goverment. Horatio Bottomley was louder in attack on the existing order than Henry Nevinson has ever been, but he was not so honest and sincere and so was not officially regarded as a danger. He "saw eye to eye with the man in the street"—who is a persuadable personality—and so was not officially regarded as a man of violent opinions. It seems a little hard that Richard Nevinson, the artist—the kind of man who does not care a fig for politics—should have lost his visa because of the opinions—violent or mild—of Henry Nevinson, the politician. But Government officials are a law unto themselves.

Tramway Fares.

A correspondent writes:—"Is the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company entitled to levy a fare on its lines before it has obtained the sanction of the Municipal Corporation for the same? Since the opening of the new Port Trust Cotton Depot at Tank Bunder in December last the Tramways Company has been levying a fare of 1½ annas on the so-called tramway extension from Reay Road to Tank Bunder, a distance of less than a mile. So far as I am aware, the Corporation has not been notified of the Company's intention levy this fare nor has the Corporation's approval been given to it. Under the Deed of Concessions entered into between the Company and the Corporation the former is bound to notify to the latter and secure its sanction for every new fare on its lines. But latterly the Company has been trying to evade this wholesome obligation on its part to obtain the previous sanction of the Corporation. Is the Company justified in doing this and is the fare which is not authorised by the Corporation a legal one? The public who avail themselves of the tramway facilities may not be aware of the illegality, but is the Corporation not bound to take cognisance of it in the public interest? If the Company can levy a fare of 1½ annas on a so-called extension to Tank Bunder, without the sanction of the Corporation, what is there to prevent the Company from notifying the public that it will levy a fare of 1½ annas on the Grant Road Gowalia Tank "extension" and immediately proceeding to levy it, without at all approaching the Corporation for the sanction of the enhanced fare? The question is an important one, involving a valuable right of the Corporation, and I hope it will be raised in the Corporation and a satisfactory explanation obtained from the Commissioner why he has connived at the Company's default."

GERMAN ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.

CHANCELLOR FAVOURS EXECUTION OF TREATIES.

COMMUNIST ROWDYISM.

LONDON, April 28.

A messagse from Dusseldorf says that the German Chancellor in an electorial speech advocated the policy of execution of treaties thus helping Franco-German rapprochment. Right and Extreme advent to power would mean disaster for Germany and the whole of Europe. Fanatical patriotic propaganda was a crime against the German people. He noticed that the nearer he came to occupied territory the more reasonable the inhabitants were and further removed from ultra-nationalist ideas.

Berlin.—Serious disturbances occurred tonight in connection with the electoral meeting of the German Peoples Party. Communists blocked the neighbouring streets and seized and belaboured the supporters of the Peoples Party with life preservers and rubber truncheons until the police were reinforced. Over forty persons were injured and sixteen arrests were made.—Reuter.

INDIAN WOOF ON WESTERN WARP.

LORD RONALDSHAY ON INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, April 28.

Speaking at the Armstrong College of Newcastle to-day Lord Ronaldshay drew attention to the effect of undue adhesion to Western models in our building up of modern India as a source of unrest. We had too often made the mistake of weaving on western warp using Indian thread only sparingly in the woof. He was not sure whether the particular type of representative Government we had evolved here and were copying in the Indian Constitution was necessarily the type best suited to the Indian circumstances. He instanced the Mysore Reforms as showing possibilities of basing advances on the Eastern rather than the Western theory. The future stability of modern India depended upon the success which the architects of the West, co-operating with those of the East, could now achieve in working into a building before their task was finished, an admixture of the most valuable features of architecture of the East.—Reuter.

PREMIER TOURS HIS CONSTITUENCY.

LONDON, April 28

Mr. MacDonald accompanied by Miss Ishbel MacDonald toured his constituency yesterday in a motor car and was everywhere cheered by crowds. The non-partisan character of the tour was evidenced by the fact that his Conservative opponent at the General Election proposed the Premier's health at a dinner at Aberavon last evening.

Replying to a civic welcome at Porthcawl to-day Mr. MacDonald said that the Labourites whether down or up, would continue to do their best not for a class but for the country. It was pleasant for the Labour Government to do its work when it found that its work when it found that its political opponents like those welcoming him to-day could unite officially and bid God-speed to his efforts to make the people happier.—Reuter.

A CINEMA PROPRIETOR IN TROUBLE

(Associated Press.)

YEOTMAL, April 28.

A curious case in which a Japanese proprietor of a cinema company with his wife and others has been hauled up before a Criminal Court has been started at Wardhan. It is reported that the case arose out of a scuffle with a police jamadar named Abdulla and a posse of constables who were prevented from entering the theatre as being without tickets.

A Singapore message says that the Dutch steamer "Tjikarang" from Calcutta bound for Singapore has arrived there with her cargo of coal on fire. She has been berthed and is discharging.—Reuter.

Wellington.—It is officially reported that a number of guards have resumed duty and are now running the restricted railway service.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.
18519

ADDRESS TO MAHATMA.

ALLIED REPLIES.

RESERVED COMMENTS IN LONDON PRESS.

"OBSERVER" ON FRENCH ATTITUDE.

OXFORD, April 27.

The Allied replies to the Reparations Commission which were published in Paris yesterday are the subject of reserved comment in London newspapers. Satisfaction is expressed that as was anticipated Britain, Italy and Belgium have accepted the experts' conclusions and are agreed that they should be brought into prompt operation. The French answer on the other hand is regarded as less explicit.

The "Sunday Times" takes the view that France may not be unreasonable if she raises objections here and there and stipulates for more stringent guarantees. Specific pledges for the carrying out of specific obligations are says the "Sunday Times," indispensable when one is dealing with Germany. It urges strongly that unity among the Allies still remains the prime essential.

The "Observer" on the other hand fears that French attitude will involve further delay and points out that the experts stipulated that unless their schemes were accepted wholly and put into operation at once they could accept no responsibility for its success. The "Observer" reminds Lrance that the scheme which offers Germany safeguards of reasonable conditions offers France as a safeguard the united assent of the British Empire, the United States, Italy and Belgium. The "Observer", however, extracts some satisfaction from the fact that "everything positive to be chronicled of reparations since the experts shaped some order out of chaos is hopeful. The question is very far from solved but there are new terms in it and it can never again stand exactly where it did during 1923. The first and most important of President Coolidge's declaration places his Government side by side with the British and Italian Governments in the firm approval of the experts' plan. He looks for its acceptance and for the co-operation of American finance to help to bring it into full being when it has been accepted in Europe. He looks beyond that to the conference which shall build on the settlement of reparations the more ambitious structure of law, appeasement and disarmament. It is a hopeful visitor, though it hardly comes within practical discussion until Europe brings it nearer by combining to clear away obstacles that now block every advance. When President Coolidge commends the Dawes plan it is the authentic utterance of the Government. Belgium now ranks herself with these opinions and declares for complete acceptance of the report. In the fact of this consensus of judgment a change must come."—B.O.W.

BUDGET AND MCKENNA DUTIES.

GOVT. CRISIS PREDICTED

LONDON, April 28.

Mr. Macdonald is cancelling some Welsh engagements in order to preside over the Budget meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow morning, differences having apparently arisen on the subject or the McKenna duties. There are strong Liberal and Labour demands for their entire abolition but it is now thought they may be only reduced. A crisis over the matter is predicted in some quarters.—Reuter.

ADELAIDE DISASTER.

TWO FIREMEN MISSING.

LONDON, April 27.

Adelaide.—Two firemen are missing. It is presumed that they were blown to pieces in the first explosion. The total casualties are three killed and eleven seriously hurt, including the Chief Officer and the Fifth Engineer. There are a score of others with minor injuries.—Reuter.

NEW AIRWAYS COMPANY.

LONDON, April 28.

While the air men's strike continues it is stated that several old pilots and mechanics have accepted service in the New Imperial Airways Company enabling a regular service to be run to Paris. The first trip will be made at the week-end.—Reuter.

VOTED BY CORPORATION.

RESOLUTION CARRIED BY OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

TRIBUTES TO GANDHIJI'S GREATNESS.

On Monday the Bombay Municipal Corporation was enlivened once again by Mr. Tairsee when he brought a resolution to present an address to Mahatma Gandhi. The members of all shades of opinion had thronged well and almost all the seats were occupied by 4 p.m. when the time was prefixed to move the resolution. Mr. Tairsee made a short but impressive speech in moving the resolution and refused to reply his critics who were very small as he said, they needed no reply in return. He was supported by Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna and Mr. H. P. Mody whose speeches were very warmly applauded by the visitors.

The Corporation precincts were once again zealously guarded by the Municipal staff who were allowing the visitors after careful enquiry. The rule, however, of allowing only ten persons in the Corporation Hall had ceased to exist with effect from the first week of this month since the new president came to the *Gadi*. And a pretty good number of visitors were allowed in the Hall and on the gallery this time who watched the proceedings with wrapt attention and admirable silence. The resolution of Mr. Tairsee was carried with a very large majority and was received with tremendous cheers of "*Mahatma Gandhi Ki Kai.*" Mr. Tairsee too received a popular ovation when he left the Corporation Hall.

MR. TAIRSEE'S RESOLUTION.

Consideration was given to the motion of Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee,

"That the Corporation do vote a cordial Address to Mahatma Gandhi who should be invited to visit the City of Bombay to enable the Corporation to present the Address.

That a Committee composed of the Councillors be appointed to draft the Address in consultation with the Commissioner.

That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction a grant for the illumination of the Address and other incidental charges not exceeding Rs. 151."

Mr. Tairsee said in bringing this proposition before the Corporation he agreed to be fair and frank and say that this was a departure from old lines—a departure he submitted, on the right and rational lines. So far the Corporation had given addresses to officials and politicians but officials were practically politicians. He reminded them that the late G. O. M. of India—Dadabhai Nowroji—was also presented with an address by the Bombay Corporation when he returned from England after his election to Parliament. They had now to draw a line and present an address only to him who was undoubtedly the most high-souled among them and if that principle was accepted he did not think he could place before the house a greater man than Mahatma Gandhi. The appellation which a man got went to the posterity who recognized him by that name and so Dadabhai was called "Dada of India" Tilak Lokmanya and Das Deshbandhu. If any highest appellation was given to a gentleman it was to M. K. Gandhi, viz., that of Mahatma Gandhi. Not only Indians but also a large body of Europeans like Romaine Rolland, Andrews, Holmes—to name only a few—and the president of the Indian Christian Association that had met last year had agreed to this appellation. His was the personality that had earned admiration and respect even from his worst opponents. He lived a life of purity and saintliness which could not but exact respect and admiration from all irrespective of differences of opinions if any. His teachings were such that nobody could object to them. He was a great man and though some called him as such, he (speaker) would call him a great soul. His doctrine was the doctrine of truth and love and therefore he had earned respect and admiration not only of India but of the whole civilized world.

Mr. Tairsee then announced the following members on the committee to draft the address:—

President, Chairman of the Standing Committee, Messrs. H. P. Mody, Hon. Mr. P. C Sethna, M. M. H. J. M. Chotani, Husseinbhoy A. Laljee, Meyer Nissim, Mathuradas Trikamjee, M. B. Kelkar, K. F. Nariman, K. E. Dadachanji, L. R. Tairsee, and Mrs. Hodgkinson with power to add names.

Mrs. Hodkinson refused to serve on the committee.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee seconded.

MR. PETIT'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. J. B. Petit in opposing the resolution said Mr. Tairsee had failed to make out a case for departure in presenting an address to Mahatma Gandhi. The Corporation had given so far addresses to the pro-consuls as representatives of the King in appreciation of their services and he (speaker) had opposed on the last occasion as he could not appreciate the services of the late Governor. An address was given to Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji because it was a special occasion in the history of India that he was returned to Parliament and the address was presented to him on merits only. Lord Sinha was likewise presented with an address after his appointment as a Governor.

President.—You make this criticism when this address comes before the Corporation.

Mr. Petit:—It is very unusual for the occupant of that honoured chair to make any such suggestion.

Continuing Mr. Petit said if Mahatma Gandhi's services were great today they were so yesterday and there was no special occasion to present him with an address. Mahatma Gandhi had not also come for the first time after rendering some sort of service to South Africa and he would raise his emphatic protest against presenting him an address now which would extol his political activities.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas in opposing the resolution said the only ground Mr. Tairsee had advanced in support of an address was that Mr. Gandhi was a great man and lover of truth. He submitted, however, that for a purpose like that they could not divide Mr. Gandhi's life into watertight compartments and judge him as Gandhi a Mahatma, Gandhi as now non-cooperator and Gandhi as breaker of law. He admitted that Mahatma Gandhi was a great patriot and had tried to do what he could to the best of his lights for the country but many of his countrymen had differed from his political views and ideals because they had led to bloodshed. He admired Mr. Gandhi's social work but he opposed the resolution on the ground of his political views.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand supported the resolution and said he was an admirer of Mahatma Gandhi though he did not agree with his political views. He thought Mahatma Gandhi was one of those great souls who rarely appeared on this earth and he thought the Corporation could give him an address without making any reference to his politics.

"TO KNOW HIM IS TO LOVE HIM."

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna in further supporting the resolution said Mr. Tairsee had made it quite clear that they wanted to give an address to Mahatma Gandhi not as a politician but as a man. He repudiated the allegation of Messrs. Petit and Kanji Dwarkadas that this was an attempt to thrust Mr. Gandhi's politics on the Corporation. Mahatma Gandhi, he said, was a man whose acquaintance any man, whether Indian or European desired to cultivate once he met him, for to know him was to love him. They may not agree with his political views but they may not fail to love him as a man for his saintly character and his honest endeacours to raise India among the nations of the world according to his lights.

Mr. H. P. Mody justified the occasion of presenting an address to Mahatma Gandhi by saying that he was just restored to freedom by a generous Government and had also emerged from a sick bed which might have proved fatal. There was a peculiar significance, he said, to his release. Even since his going to prison Hindu-Moslem relations had attained a tension which promised to lead the country to dangerous

(Continued on next page.

MOSUL NEGOTIATIONS

TURKISH DELEGATES' ARRIVAL.

DISCUSSIONS EXPECTED TO BEGIN ON MAY IST.

LONDON, April 27.

Constantinople.—The Turkish Delegation for Mosul negotiations has arrived from Angora. It consists of Fethi Bey, President of the National Assembly, Zulei Bey Faik and Deputies Diarbekir and Ordu respectively. The delegates hope that the negotiations will begin on the first of May.—Reuter.

"A VISION OF THE EAST."

THE MOSLEM MOSQUE IN PARIS.

Paris.—Fakhry Pasha, the Egyptian Minister to France accompanied by Raynaud, Secretary-General of the Musulman Institute visited the new Moslem mosque which is sufficiently near completion to enable visitors to gain an impression of the finished building a year hence. The minaret is practically completed. The library and ablutions hall are well advanced with sculptured wood, carved stone and mosaics executed by Moroccans. Fakhry remained for an hour and expressed great satisfaction at all he saw. He declared it was nothing less than a vision of the East.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN MINISTER TO AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, April 28.

A message from Riga says Mr. Scare, the new Russian Minister to Afghanistan, who has been the Russian representative in Esthonia spent a part of his diplomatic service in the Eastern section of the Committee of the Third International and propaganda section of the all Russian Central Executive Committee.—Reuter.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN WORLD FLIERS.

LONDON, April 28.

Tokio.—Official advices from American World-fliers who are at present in Attuisland state that they hope to arrive at Apramushiru on Thursday at the earliest with luck, but the weather is uncertain with snowstorms, winds and dense fogs.

The Canadian trawler "Thiepval" with Colonel Broomewhich to establish a base for the British World-fliers is due here on Wednesday.—Reuter.

JAM SAHEB OF NAWANAGAR.

LONDON, April 28.

The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar has arrived in London and he will stay here for three or four months. He is keenly interested in the Indian Section of the Wembley Exhibition and hopes to see cricket here, but he will not play himself.—Reuter.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS IN CALCUTTA.

RESULT IN THREE FATALITIES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

Two fatal motor accidents occurred in Calcutta over the week end. One occurred in the Clive Street late on Saturday night when a taxi containing four men and a lady in addition to the driver mounted a foot path near the premises of the Central Bank and collided with a wire supporting the stay of a Telegraph pole and then ran into a wall of Messrs. Marshall and Sons premises. When the car struck the wire stay a passenger named J. B. Webster, aged 33 of 77, Corporation Street, who was sitting next to the driver was thrown out and run over by a car, his left leg being crushed against the wall of Messrs. Marshall's premises. A durwan named Har Bhaja Kahar was sitting on a charpoy with a second durwan sitting on a pavement. The latter had a marvellous escape, but the former was caught by the car and pinned between the bonnet and the wall and was instantaneously killed. The injured European was removed with all haste to a hospital where it was necessary to amputate his leg. In spite of all that could be done, however, he died on Sunday morning. The other four passengers and the driver all received cuts and bruises and suffered from the shock. It is not yet known how the accident happened but the police are holding an enquiry.

The other accident resulted in the death of Mr. Thomas Rennick, a member of the Xaverians Hockey Team, who was motor-cycling intending to play for Xaverians against Lucknow in the Beighton Cup. As he was passing along the Garden Beach Road, he was crushed between a wall and a motor lorry as the latter was passing two carts. Mr. Rennick was killed instantaneously. His funeral yesterday evening was attended by a large number of mourners, including the representatives of practically every hockey team, European and Indian in Calcutta.

TARIFF PROPOSALS.

"RECEIVED WITH MIXED FEELINGS."

"TIMES" COMMENTS.

LONDON, April 28.

The "Times" says the Indian Tariff Board's proposals will be received with mixed feelings in this country. The convinced adherents of Free Trade will regard the step contemplated as a grave mistake but there will be a broad general agreement with the doctrine that the fiscal policy in every part of the Empire is a matter for each to decide. At any rate a large section of the nation that supported Mr. Baldwin's appeal with regard to unemployment cannot condemn in the Indian statecraft what they would gladly have seen introduced here. The paper concludes by saying that any diminution of the Indian demand for the British products would be a serious prospect but on the other hand a greater prosperity of India could not fail to be reflected in her capacity to purchase goods and if the British manufacturers can retain the goodwill of the Indian buyers ultimately they may derive a benefit from the change in India's fiscal policy.—Reuter.

FRENCH AIRMAN'S REMARKABLE PERFORMANCE.

TWO AND HALF DAYS FROM PARIS TO BAGHDAD.

LONDON, April 27.

Interest in British and American world flights has been intensified by the remarkable performance of the French military airman, Lieutenant Doisy, who after an impromptu non-stop fight from Paris to Bukharest covered 1,250 miles in eleven hours in bad atmospheric conditions. He is continuing the flight to Tokio. He covered 940 miles from Bukharest to Aleppo in eight hours. He left Aleppo for Basrah yesterday morning.

Baghdad 27th April.—An amazing journey from Paris to Baghdad in two and a half days has just been accomplished by the French Government aeroplane which arrived at Baghdad on Saturday afternoon en route to Tonkin in Indo-China. The machine left Paris at daylight on Thursday reaching Bukharest the same evening. Restarting early on Friday morning the airman made for Constantinople. Without stopping for lunch he traversed Anatolia and reached Aleppo on Friday evening. He left Aleppo on Saturday morning and followed the Euphrates to Bagdad. He left Bagdad on Sunday morning for Basrah and Bushire. The machine, a Breguet Scout, is piloted by Lieutenant Pelcet Doisy, accompanied by Sergeant Besn and is being sent out for instructional work in French Indo-China. They hoped to reach the destination in eight days hence. The machine is not amphibian like Maclaren's but the Frenchmen intend to keep close to the coastline taking the risk of a forced landing on the rocky coast between Basrah and Karachi.

The Portuguese aeroplane also arrived at Bagdad on Saturday. It left Lisbon on April 7th. It is making for Macao.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 28.

Paris.—Doisy arrived at Basrah last evening and left for Karachi.—Reuter.

SJT. MAHRAJ VISHNU SHARMA RELEASED.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAWABAD, April 28.

Sjt. Mahraj Vishnu Sharma the first Editor of the "Hindu" of Hyderabad (Sind) was released this morning from the Hyderabad Central Prison after the expiry of three years' sentence. He was the first of the eight Editors of the "Hindu" to go to jail and the last to return. He was received by a large number of people as the jail gate and led to his house in a Nagar Kirtan Party. He will address a ladies meeting at 5 p.m. to-day and will then be taken in a procession to the Holmstead Hall where he will address the citizens. He looks as cheerful as when he went to jail.

Official and Personal.

LAHORE, April 28.

Sir Edward Maclagan presided for the last time as the President of the Punjab centre of the St. John Ambulance Association at its annual meeting on Monday at Government house when several awards were made by His Excellency to several members of the Association including the Order of Her Ladyship of Grace to Lady Maclagan.

A Madras Government Gazette announces:

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council accepts the resignation of the Hon. Sir Charles Tedhunter K.C.S.I., I.C.S., of the office of the member of the Executive Council with effect from the afternoon of 30th instant.

"LOKMANYA'S BURNING DESIRE."

GANGADHAR RAO'S ADDRESS.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JALGAON, April 27.

Among this morning's arrivals were Vithalbhai Patel Vallabhbai Patel, Hon. R. P. Karandikar, Mahadeobhai Desai, Shankerlal Banker, and Lalji Narainji, M. L. C. with a large contingent of delegates. Long before the Conference commenced the spacious and fully decorated pandal was filled to overcrowding with delegates and visitors, including a large number of ladies. In a prominent place in the pandal was hung a big oilpainting of Lokamanya Tilak, with large artistic photos of Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore on either side.

The Conference commenced at the appointed time with the singing of national songs. The chairman of the Reception Committee then read his speech. Prof. S. M. Paranjype formally proposed that Srijat Gangadharrao Deshpande be elected to preside. Mr. C. V. Vaidya in seconding the proposal said that Gangadharrao was the connecting link between Maharashtra and Karnatak, the Change and the No-Change parties, and as such was a fit person to preside over the Conference. After other gentlemen having supported the resolution Mr. Deshpande was duly installed into the chair.

The Secretary then read messages from well-known leaders who could not attend the Conference among whom were Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Mahomed Ali, C. Vijiaraghavachariar, N. C. Kelkar, C. Rajagopalachar, M. R. Jayakar, Marmaduke Pickthall, Joseph Baptista, Savarka, Babu Bhagavandas, Gourishanker Misra, Srinivas Rao, Kowjalji, Hon. B. S. Kamat, Dr. P. C. Roy, Pandit Jawahirlal, Babu Rajendraprasad and Pandit Sunderlal.

The President then rose to deliver his address amidst deafening cheers. In the course of an impressive speech which lasted full two hours, he said:—

"My office is pleasant as well as a most responsible one but I wished it would devolve upon one of my more deserving friends who are present here. I can boast of no other virtue than that of love for Maharashtra. The differences in the Congress-fold in Maharashtra are attributed to personal jealousies. I love my Swarajist friends there more than I do my No-Change brothers. I am willing to attribute all the virtues in me to my education which I dedicate the same for the service Maharashtra. My own province also, Karnatak looks up to Maharashtra. As her guide and mentor.

The present political situation of the country is critical. Leaders are questioning one's right to ask them 'what next.' They say the future is obscure. Even Mahatma Gandhi is asking us to be patient. From the time we started on our deliberate campaign of Non-cooperation there has been no change of heart in Government. There has been a lot of misunderstanding between different sections of our own countrymen. At such a juncture it is really our good-fortune that Mahatmaji has been not only spared from the jaws of death, but also liberated from jail. Whoever may take the credit for that piece of good-fortune, it is really difficult to say anything regardwing the political situation We should be prepared on our part to be thoroughly led by him, when he does so.

NEED FOR CONCERTED ACTION.

What we did at Coconada was for establishing a benevolent neutrality in regard to the Council question, and we do so even to-day. But I do not think that as yet there has arrived a time for effecting any sort of compromise between our different views, if the compromise is not to mean a compromise of principles. The difference is really in regard to methods, but it is my firm belief that on the unification of the methods themselves depends any hope of unity between the two wings.

People in Maharashtra may say that Mahatmaji was o madman, and it was presumptuous on his part to try to lead them. But I who was a disciple of Lokhamanya Tilak, with Mr. K. P. Khadilkar and Prof. Paranjpye, am here to attest that the Mahatma is the greatest man living, who has been sent by God to lead us, after the passing away of the Lokamanya. Even in Lokamanya's time many people heeded him not.

I who has been noticing the banner for India's freedom for the last twenty years, declare from this platform that Mahatmaji's ways are the some as the Lokamanya's. Lokamanya's burning desire is the breath of Mahatmaji's nostrils to-day.

THE IRRECONCILABLES.

Speaking about the work of the Swarajists in the Legislatures, the President said. 'The Government has really presented a riddle to India, Pandit Motilal and Deshabandhu Das are being thwarted from one issue to another. When Mr. V. J. Patel replied to Sir M. Hailey that he would follow up the rejection of the Finance Bill with non-payment of taxes, I really felt overjoyed. But to-day in Maharashtra, when Khaddar is preached, it is ridiculed as being the slavish imication of Gujrat. We Non-cooperators on our part are willing to help our Councilite friends in their campaign of the non-payment of taxes, if they mean to carry it on. Let us however give full scope to the Swarajists for their obstructionist tactics for as long a period as they please to have. I think that this is the only way out of the tangle of differences. It is my firm conviction that Non-cooperation and Council obstruction cannot be reconciled. Let them wait for the Committees and Commissions, and plead that they should go on rejecting the finance bills every year, as we go on preaching Khaddar. I must confess I cannot subscribe to their view.

So let us prepare to give our opinion on the issue. Let us decide whether to accept the Machiavillism and Fraud or non-violence and truth. The Councilites would not prepare the country for civil disobedience through the Councils. This is where the two wings in the Congress differ. We prepare the country for civil disobedience, while they do not do it, and are handicapped by false means.

At the close of his speech, the President, put from the chair a resolution recording the unanimous joy of Maharashtra, at the recovery of the Mahatma from his dangerous illness, and praying for sound health and long life to Mahatma which was carried ananimously.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JALGAON, April 26.

At the Maharastra Provincial Conference, in the course of his address, the chairman of the Reception Committee, Shet Rajmal Lakhichand, said:—

"To-day we stand in almost a trough in the present political situation of the country. We can realise this if we just look back how we stood some two years ago when we progressed with the speed of the Punjab Mail, while we are doing so at present with that of only a goods train. The reason has been the disunion in the Congress-fold, and the Hindu-Muslim dissensions also have contributed not a little towards it. Since Mahatmaji was clapped into gaol, the gulf began to widen, and it could not be foretold. what that gulf would engrave. Thanks to the efforts of the Coconada Congress, however, both the wings in the Congress have agreed upon a common programme and khaddar is to be the work of the year. The All-India Khaddar Board has been established for the purpose and the Hindusthani Seva Dal also has come into existence to ease the general communal differences in the country and promote normal progress. To crown all Mahatmaji has been restored, by the grace of the Almighty to guide us forward in the right direction. I hope, also the councillites will abide by their promise to further the constructive programme.

"Though it is out of my limited grasp of things, I wish to record my opinion as to what should be the means for obtaining and establishing Swaraj, whether they should be violence and Machievellism on the one hand or Non-viouence and truth on the other. Let me confess, I am in favour of the latter; and I have got reasons for it, firstly, because they have the traditional means of India, of reasserting herself whenever overwhelmed by internal difficulties and ills, in her body-politic, as well as her external ills. I do not wish that India should adopt fraudulent meaens to purge herself of some sins; as that would fasten other sins upon her. This has been the case with Europe. It is no use to merely ask Englishmen to pack off the country as we would still be weaker than, with all our existing weaknesses unredeemed. Should Maharashtra at least have to import cloth or khadi from outside the province? Every unit in Maharashtra must become self-sufficient in regard to its needs and help mother India to attain her former glory in peace and prosperity.

"I beg to invite your attention to the much neglected question of the removal of untouchability. I need not convince you of the urgency of practical work in that direction, without which we cannot claim any moral right for the redemption of the human rights of our South African brethren. I hope the Conference will define an earnest programme of action for the removal of the inhuman stigma of untouchability upon our so-called untouchable countrymen.

"Lastly let me address a few words to my brothers of the merchant class. Brothers, is not India your Motherland? Do you not like to see your mother country freed from the bonds of slavesy? If you desire to do so, should you not relegate your personal pleasures to the background in order to prevent India becoming more and more poor and miserable? Your trade is not indicative of the prosperity of the land, but it is merely an agency of the foreigner. In order to obtain a rupee you are depriving your brother of about Rs. 100. If you do not desire to impoverish the country more and more, come out, my friends, and abandon the foreign cloth trade. Adopt khaddar instead and help your mother in her struggle to raise her head."

RESOLUTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JALGAON, April 28.

The Maharashtra Provincial Conference met again this morning and commenced its sitting with the singing of national songs. The President then put from the chair two resolutions one offering condolences at the demises of Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, Messrs. Chitale, Mansukbhai and Ashtaputre and the other congratulating Vinayak Sawarkar on his release and praying for his health and strength to enable him to serve the cause of the country as before.

ENTRY INTO LOCAL SELF-GOVERNED BODIES.

After they were unanimously carried Mr. Tulpule of Poona moved the following resolution: "That this Conference recommends to all the Congress Committees in Maharashtra to capture all the local boards, municipalities and village panchayats in the province. with a view to the spread of political education in the country." The mover dwelt on the usefulness of representative institutions to further the hold of the Congress on the masses. He cited many instances to show how these bodies could be worked for people's good. The Congress being the premier political organisation in the country, it would be in the fitness of things that the subordinate organisations of the Congress took over the responsibility in the matter of running these institutions.

After Mr. A. G. Abhyankar had seconded it Mr. Samant of Sholapur rose to oppose it on matter of principle. He said that it was not a matter of mere utility but of cardinal principle. When the Congress organisations could not carry on the constructive programme themselves it was suicidal to saddle this additional responsibility on them. It was a mere camouflage to say that the constructive programme could be worked through them. Mr. Sangamnerkar of Poona seconded the opposition. Mr. Lalit in supporting the resolution said that when in 1921 Mahatmaji was asked as to what he would do if Swaraj was not attained within the year, he had replied that he would then declare Swaraj in India with the help of the Nationalists-manned municipalities, local boards and village panchayats. He, therefore, said that there could not be any difference of principle in the matter of capturing the local bodies.

The mover in replying to the criticism amended his resolution as: "That Congressmen and Congress Committee should capture the said institutions, whenever possible and without endangering the unity of the locality." The President then explained his own position in the matter as well as that of the Congress and said that the resolution could not conflict with the principle of non-violent non-cooperation. The amended resolution was then put to vote and carried by an overwhelming majority.

RESOLUTION RE UNTOUCHABLES.

Dr. Phatak then moved: "(1) That every Congress Committee in Maharashtra do engage propagandists for the removal of the ban on the untouchables and for educating them (2) That in every Congress meeting and other public and religions gatherings, the untouchables be allowed to take part openly (3). That in places where there is much inconvenience caused to the untouchables in regard to obtaining water, the untouchables be allowed to carry water storages. (4) That the untouchables be permitted to have the view of duties in the temples from at least o prescribed place and (5) That spinning and weaving be popularised among the untouchables thus ridding them of the unclean avocations.

The mover made a touching appeal on behalf of the untouchables and was followed by Shet Rajmal Lakhichand, Messrs. Sangamnerkar and Umbarkar. The last of the speakers belonged to the orthodox Snastri community who supported the resolution wholeheartedly. The resolution was carried with one dissentient voice.

The Conference meets again in the evening and would finish its work this night.

2ND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JALGAON, April 28.

The Maharashtra Provincial Conference reassembled last evening and adopted the second resolution which was moved by Mr. Samant. It runs thus:—In view of the famine conditions in the Sangole Taluka in Sholapur District and the inability of the residents there to pay the enhanced taxes this Conference do appoint a committee to investigate and help in the matter and that the general public of Maharashtra do wholeheartedly sympathise with the same.

Speaking on the resolution Prof. S. M. Paranjape pointed out what he called the inconsistency of the Swarajists in their professions and practices and said that it was first up to them to start the no-tax campaign in the Taluka in which all Congressmen would willingly join.

The third resolution was moved by Mr. Alteker. It runs thus:—The villages in Maharashtra run short of supplies owing to the large exports of corn from the villages. The Congress workers in Maharashtra do prevent the same by establishing village granaries and a report of the work done be submitted by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee to the next Conference. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The conference then adjourned till this morning.

The Patel brothers were given welcome addesses by the local members of their community before the commencement of the conference last evening.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay writes:—

As 2nd of May will be inconvenient to several members, the Central Khilafat Working Committee meeting will be held on May 10th in Bombay.

THE CAWNPORE TRIAL.

MR. K. B. ROY'S EVIDENCE.

INTERESTING CROSS-EXAMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, April 28.

The trial was resumed to-day by Mr. H. E. Holmes, Sessions Judge of the Bolshevik conspiracy case in which four young Indians are charged with having conspired to wage war against the King-Emperor. The first prosecution witness who was examined today was Mr. Kiran Bihari Roy, Accountant, New India Assurance Company, Bombay. He said he knew accused Nalini Das Gupta. His first acquaintance with Gupta was in 1909 in a mess in Calcutta when witness was a student in the City College. Accused stayed in that mess for a month. Later while witness was studying for accountancy at Glasgow accused Gupta was studying there for engineering. This was towards the latter part of 1918. Witness remained in Glasgow for four years while accused after staying for eight months in the same boarding house with him left for London. Witness next met accused in June 1923 at his office in Bombay. During the period accused left for London and met him in Bombay in June last, they never wrote to each other; but accused told him in Bombay that he was coming from Europe. Witness offered to put him up at his residence near Grant Road and Nalini stayed with him for two or three days. In the course of short talks with Nalini witness gathered that he had been to Germany and also the prices that ruled in Germany since the market fall. Nalini told witness that he travelled through Mesopotamia but witness did not enquire much about his travels in Mesopotamia. After two or three days' staying with him in Bombay accused Nalini left saying he was going to Madras. A month and a half later witness received at intervals of a fortnight or three weeks three letters addressed to his business address. The stamps were not Indian nor British but they were he thought European. They were all received at the time of arrival of foreign mails. Inside the first letter addressed to witness there was another envelope with the word "Kumar" on it. Witness thought it was meant for Nalini and sent it to a common friend in Calcutta. He thought it was meant for Nalini because when Nalini left Bombay he said that he was expecting some letters. Witness thought that accused's name was Nalini Kumar Gupta and believing that the word 'Kumar' on the enclosed envelope was for accused he sent it to the common friend. But when he read accused's name in the papers in Bombay in connection with this case he came to know that the name was 'Bhushan' and not 'Kumar'. When before leaving Bombay accused said that he was expecting letters he never said wherefrom he was expecting them. But he said that he had expected money. The common friend to whom witness sent the letter addressed to 'Kumar' was Dr. T. N. Roy of 38 Wellington Street, Calcutta. The other two letters with the word 'Kumar' on them were similarly received by witness who sent them on to the same Dr. T. N. Roy.

Mr. Alston here reminded the Court that M. N. Roy's letter to Mr. C. R. Das had also been addressed to Dr. T. N. Roy.

Continuing witness said that that on the first of September last witness received a money order for Nalini purporting to come from London for Rs. 368/12, but it came addressed to witness. He thought it was not meant for himself because Nalini had said he was expecting money. Moreover the sender whose name was Parker was not known to witness. Before this money was actually received by witness he got a letter from the sender saying that the money he was sending was for our or your friend. Two weeks after that intimation the money was actually received. He handed over this money to Bombay C. I. D. sometime in November 1923. Witness got a letter from accused Nalini which he passed on to C. I. D. Bombay. Witness never received any communication from Roy or any one in Europe asking about accused Nalini.

Pandit Kapildeo Malavya before cross-examining the witness requested permission of the Court and obtained a chair for him.

The first question the Pandit put to witness was: "Now that I have made you comfortable would you mind making a confession to me?"

Witness:—What confession?

Counsel:—Tell me are you a Government spy?

Witness:—I am not a Government spy.

Counsel:—Are you quite sure that you are not?

Witness:—Sure I am not.

Counsel:—Why did you make over the letter from Nalini to C. I. D.

Witness:—Because I was approached by the C. I. D. to make over all the letters I had received.

Counsel:—The C. I. D. asked for the letters and you thought it best to oblige them?

Witness:—I thought I was bound to oblige them.

Counsel:—What was your feeling when C. I. D. came and asked you.

Witness:—I felt uncomfortable.

Counsel:—Why?

Witness:—Because no body likes the C. I. D. to be after him.

Counsel:—Was your house searched once by C. I. D.

Witness:—I can't say that it was searched. But a C. I. D. officer came to my drawing room and asked for three letters.

Proceeding witness admitted that he has a brother living in Germany who was often writing to him. Witness was not a member of the Socialist Party in Glasgow but he once attended a series of lectures on co-operative movement at the Labour College in Glasgow. Witness was once apprenticed in accountancy with Messrs. Manjudd Gordon and Company. Witness was not absolutely certain that there was one clerk by name Parker, (Parker was the name of the sender of the money order). Witness had never met one called Jivanlal Chatterjee. He never gave to police any information against Chatterjee. His brother living with in Bombay gave information. Witness paid a visit to Calcutta in 1922.

Mr. Malavya:—Did you meet accused Gupta during that visit?

Witness:—I don't remember.

Counsel:—Did you invite him to your father-in-law's house for dinner?

Witness:—I think I invited him.

Proceeding witness admitted that Dr. T. N. Roy and Jotin Mitra were among those present at the dinner.

Counsel:—Was it not at this dinner that you intimated your residential address at Bombay to Nalini Das Gupta?

Witness:—I don't remember.

Counsel:—I am repeating this question now. Tell me if you gave your Bombay address.

Witness:—Possibly I gave.

Counsel:—Was not there any one else. I suppose there were others.

Witness:—If I had given the address I had given it openly and not secretly.

AN INTERRUPTION.

At this stage Mr. Alston remarked:—It is a recognised rule of practice that you cannot put to witness a question which implied that he had said something.

Pandit Kapildeo Malavya:—I strongly protest against this interruption. I think I may flatter myself that I am now in the course of a very successful cross-examination.

Judge:—I don't think the cross-examination should be interrupted.

Counsel (to witness):—Now tell me whether you were asked openly about your address.

Witness:—Most probably I was asked openly.

Continuing witness in answer to Mr. Malavya stated that the C. I. D. officer who met him in Bombay did not frighten him but put several round about questions about a man who came from Bushire. Witness could not definitely reply the C. I. D. officer but when the latter brought a photo of accused Nalini witness said that he had known him as a friend. The C. I. D. officer then asked for the money received by witness which he handed over to him. The C. I. D. officer did not tell anything about or against the brother of witness who is living in Germany. Witness did not know that S. K. Roy was the manager of 'Vanguard.' He did not receive any money from Europe either through his brother or from his brother. He received a letter from Parker who was his col'eague in the firm he was working. (Witness later corrected the word Parker as Parish). If the police had not approached witness he would have most probably handed over the money to Nalini Das Gupta. The police never told witness that it was criminal on his part to have received the money on behalf of Nalini. The police also never told him that the money came from Bolshevik quarters.

Mr. Karan Behari Roy further cross-examined by Pandit Kapildeva Malavya stated that during his long acquaintance with Nalini he never suspected that the latter was connected with any conspiracy to overthrow the King's Government in India. He also did not know that Nalini was in league with M. N. Roy or with any Bolshevik organisation in Europe. Nor did Nalini ever talk to witness to suggest that he was a revolutionary. Nalini never lent witness any money in Scotland while they were in the boarding home. Witness attended the Bengal Provincial Conference at Hughli as a delegate. Accused Nalini Das Gupta also attended it as delegate. Both of them were staying together at the time, but witness did no remember if he bought the ticket for Nalini also.

Dr. Manilal did not wish to cross-examine the witness.

Re-examined by Mr. Alston, witness said that Nalini and himself were great friends since they met each other at Glasgow. Witness then related the story of his interviews with police as regards Nalini's affair.

Mr. Debendranath Sarakhel, sub-inspector, special branch, Calcutta C. I. D., deposed that he intercepted at Ballygunge Post Office in Calcutta the envelope addressed to accused Muzaffar Ahmad. When he opened it there was a lengthy tyned letter, which was a memorandum signed by M. N. Roy (meant according to prosecution to be read at a meeting in Lucknow). This memorandum, it had already transpired, contained the views of Roy on the necessity for organising the peasants and workers of India and the manner of the organisation.

Cross-examined by Dr Manilal witness said that he saw accused Muzaffar Ahmed once in his office. It was from the other officers that he came to know that the person who came to the office was Muzaffar Ahmed. Government had given him orders to intercept letters addressed to K. Jamal 38 (A) Dhilkusha Street, Ballygunje. And when he intercepted one letter and opened there was in it an envelope addressed in Bengalee to Muzaffar Ahmed and when he opened this also there was the memorandum of Roy on labour organisation. Witness was given discretion not to intercept certain class of letters, for instance marriage invitations.

The Court then rose for the day.

ADDRESS TO MAHATMA.

(Continued from previous page.)

paths. It was therefore in fitness of things that a man of his outstanding personality should again be released to freedom to lead the nation. There was only one man in the whole of India who could influence the judgment of Hindus and Mahomedans—and that man was Mahatma Gandhi. Before his towering personality all other politicians paled into insignificance. He reminded those who regarded Mahatma Gandhi as a revolutionist or anarchist of the fact that his bitterest opponents had shown unstinted admiration for his high character. Although he (speaker) considered Mahatma Gandhi's politics as most dangerous to the cause of peace and progress of the country, he however thought of another side of Mahatma's life viz:—his character and personality. His opponents might say anything they like in regard to Mahatma's political career and point out the unfortunate incidents of Malegaon and Bombay and which Mahatma Gandhi himself in a manly spirit confessed that he was responsible for; but the simple question which they had to consider was whether this country would be happier, more prosperous, more advanced or more progressive with or without him. If they weighed in a balance the unfortunate consequences of his political views against his great personality, and his splendid example of moral life, he would say without hesitation, that the latter would outweigh the former.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji opposed the resolution.

Mr. I. S. Haji supported the resolution and hoped that Mahatma Gandhi would do justice to his community which the Hindus had denied so far. He also hoped the non-co-operation of Mahatma Gandhi would terminate in co-operation with the Labour Government, who were in sympathy with Indian aspiration.

At this stage closure was applied and Mr. Tairsee refuse to reply as he said no reply was necessary.

HONOUR TO CORPORATION.

The President in putting the resolution to votes said whatever might have been the practice in the past he could not resist the temptation of associating himself with the resolution. He would simply make one observation and that was that in honouring Mahatma Gandhi the house would honour itself.

The resolution was put to votes and was declared carried by 50 votes against 10. A poll was then demanded and 52 voted for it, 12 against and 15 remained neutral.

THE DIVISION LIST.

The following members voted for the resolution of Mr. Tairsee:—

(1) V. J. Patel; (2) A. K. Bawla; (3) H. A. S. Khatri; (4) Mrs. Gokhale; (5) Miss Lotwala; (6) B. T. Desai; (7) B. S. Cooper; (8) B. G. Parelker; (9) B. N. Motiwala; (10) B. N. Mehisheri; (11) Byramji Jeejeebhoy; (12) D. Haridas; (13) D. D. Sathye; (14) F. M. A. Haji; (15) F. J. Ginwalla; (16) Gulabchand Devchand; (17) G. A. Somjee; (18) G. V. Deshmukh; (19) H. A. Laljee; (20) H. M. Rahimtoola; (21) H. P. Mody; (22) I. S. Haji; (23) J. A. Laljee; (24) Jamnadas M. Mehta; (25) J. B. Bomanbehram; (26) J. V. Vora; (27) J. G. Nensey; (28) K. D. Khote; (29) K. E. Dadachanji; (30) K. S. Dhondy; (31) K. F. Nariman; (32) L. R. Tairsee; (33) M. Allabux; (34) M. Hajibhoy; (35) Mathuradas Triecumji; (36) M. J. M. Chotani; (37) Mohanlal M. Desai; (38) M. V. Velkar; (39) P. S. Sahashrabudhe; (40) P. C. Sethna; (41) P. H. Meisheri; (42) R. K. Vaidya; (43) R. A. Gole; (44) R. M. Bhat; (45) R. S. Asavle; (46) R. H. Bhadkamker; (47) R. H. Gandhi; (48) S. L. Silam; (49) S. Chapsey; (50) Umar Sobani; (51) V. A. Desai; (52) V. D. Govindji.

The following members voted against the resolution:—

(1) A. K. Pai; (2) H. J. David; (3) D. A. D'monte; (4) Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson; (5) Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; (6) J. B. Petit; (7) Jehangir J. Cursetji; (8) Kanji Dwarkadas; (9) M. A. Haveliwala; (10) N. V. Mandlik; (11) C. B. Sayer; (12) V. A. Dabholker.

The following members abstained from voting:—

(1) R. H. A. Delves; (2) D. Healy; (3) C. W. E. Arbuthnot (4) F. W. Peech; (5) P. J. Murzban; (6) Salebhoy Barodawalla; (7) H. M. Chowria; (8) R. A. Dinjinaker; (9) Karmali Ebrahim; (10) N. H. E. Sukhia; (11) R. M. Chinoy; (12) A. F. Henriques; (13) Cosmos Fernandez; (14) M. I. Curfay; (15) R. S. Neckaljay.

The Corporation was then adjourned till Thursday.

MUNICIPAL NATIONALIST PARTY.

At a Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Nationalists Party Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, L.L.B., M.L.C., the Deputy Leader, was elected the President and Leader of the Party in place of Mr. V. J. Patel who is elevated to the Presidential Chair of the Corporation.

NEXT C. P. ELECTIONS

GOVT.'S INSIDIOUS PROPAGANDA.

SIGNIFICANCE OF MR. JADHAV'S VISIT.

MR. RAGHAVENDRA RAO EXPLAINS POSITION.

The conference of the Swaraj Party which took place on Friday, it appears concentrated almost their whole attention on the situation created in the C. P. Mr. Raghavendra Rao, the leader of the Hindustani C. P. ably represented the case for the Swarajists there. He pointed out the way in which the Government there were going about their business in a thorough manner, to discredit the Swarajists. In this connection the visit of the Educational Minister in Bombay, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, was not without significance. Every week large quantities of literature were issued there, calculated to mislead the ignorant people as to the real intentions of the Swaraj Party's policy. The stunt of Brahmin and non-Brahmin has also been requisitioned for all its worth, and was being worked up to the fullest extent. The C. P. was remarkably free from this virus all these days, but Mr. Jadhav's mission is calculated towards that end. Government were biding their time until they felt that the Swarajists were sufficiently discredited, and then the present council would be dissolved and fresh elections would take place. The recent visit of the Viceroy to Jubbulpore was also requisitioned, it is stated, towards the working out of that policy. The official propaganda had already begun in Talukas and towns and villages and the Swarajists feared that coercion and intimidation of a very insidious character would not be absent from the next elections, which would probably take place in October next, as it appears at present. That was the chief point of interest in the Conference.

Owing to the regrettable absence of Deshbandhu Das, it was felt that all the leaders need not be present in the conference with Mahatma Gandhi, and Mr. Goswami having laid before the Conference the views of Mr. Das, it was decided to make Pandit Motilal Nehru the accredited representative of the Swaraj Party for all purposes at the Conference—with a proviso, however, that the Swaraj Party's policy of obstruction remained unchanged, —with a view to unite both wings of the Congress and remove the present feelings of acerbity which were still, unfortunately, to be found in some places.

The acceptance by the Congress of the Swaraj Party was also considered, so that should that view commend itself to the no-changers, it was probable that the Swaraj Party might be officially recognised and their policy be one of the items of the programme of the Congress itself. This was considered to be unduly optimistic, although it was not considered outside the range of practical politics.

The Swaraj Party will now concentrate its attention on the C. P. and the leaders will tour through the Province, as the whole strength of the Government is concentrated towards showing that the programme of the party was against the interests of the masses. The Government had been carrying on a vigorous propaganda, at the public expense among the backward classes in order to create a schism among the various classes. Unfortunately there is no check on this campaign as there is not a single paper in the Hindi C. P. The only one that existed has now stopped owing to differences created by the Government. The Swaraj Party felt that if the party received a set-back in the C. P. it would be a blow to the Congress as well as the Party, and therefore the attention of the leaders was riveted on that part of the country.

BHIL SEVA MANDAL.

EXTENSION OF ACTIVITIES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DOHAD, April 22.

The Bhil Seva Mandal of Dohad in Panch Mahals is an association of persons who have undertaken to devote a certain number of years in the service of the Bhils of this district. They conduct two residential schools, six schools, and two dispensaries, scattered over two talukas all absolutely free for the benefit of Bhils and assist them in various other ways. One residential school is situated at Jesawada, 8 miles to the south-west of Dohad, and trains for the last one year 30 boys and 6 girls to be intelligent members of their community and good citizens. Sheth Jeewandas Wallabhdas of Bombay was kind enough to give a donation of Rs. 5,000 to buy land and construct buildings for this Ashram, from which sum a school, which will also be used as boys' dormitory, a girls' dormitory, superintendent's house, and kitchen for boys are constructed. Land measuring six acres has been bought and attached to the school and a well is excavated. These buildings were opened on Saturday last by Mr. Chimanlal Dave of Anand in the presence of several gentlemen, who had specially come down from Dohad for the occasion, and hundreds of Bhils—men and women—from surrounding villages. The boys and girls gave some discourses and recited Gujarati and Sanskrit poetry in very clear and correct accents to the amazement of the audience. The report of the institution for the year was then read by the Superintendent and narrated the very great initial difficulties he had to contend with. The President of the Mandal Mr. A.V. Thakkar explained in brief the aims and objects of the Mandal and narrated his financial difficulties. The monthly expenditure, he said exceeded Rs. 1,200, while the assured income was only Rs. 300, the deficit being made up by stray donations or loans. The President Mr. Dave in winding up asked the Bhils present not to be sceptical of the work of the Mandal, which had nothing else in mind except their social uplift. The meeting terminated with singing of Bhajans in the moonlight.

EVILS OF SPECULATION.

MR. MANMOHANDAS RAJMI'S ADVICE TO PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presided at the Annual General meeting of the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association held on Sunday, the 20th inst. The following is the full text of his presidential address:—

Gentlemen.—Our annual Report this year is not as usual, full of important and notable events. The severe trade depression during the last year, its consequent adverse effects on the piecegoods merchants and the circumstances through which we are passing to-day were the direct result of the trade boom after the war and the speculative dealings on the part of merchants. The huge losses which the piecegoods merchants have suffered owing to speculation in the piecegoods market on the part of the dealers as well as customers are so great as can hardly be imagined. Some merchants, of very long standing, had to close their business altogether. We have to take a lesson for the future from all these events that it is always safe for merchants to be cautious and do business within their means. Some of us speculated in shares, cotton, linseed, etc., in the hope of making more money and lost heavily, the bad effects of which continue to-day. If the situation is not carefully handled, still worse days are in store for us. We are passing through a very critical period, and I have to warn you, one and all, to be on the safe side doing business within your means.

CASE OF FOREIGN EXPLOITATION.

Another very important event of the past year was that the freight contract which for the past 40 years was entered into by this Association with the Conference Lines, was settled by our rival importing offices through the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The result is that the freight rate, which according to the condition of the last contract was only from 12½s. to 15s. per ton with a rebate of 4½s. has been fixed by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce at 50s. for the next five years. Thus the freight rate for imported piecegoods have increased four-fold which are being paid by Indian consumers. Not only this, but the rate has recently been raised from 50s. to 52½s. This is a case which illustrates to show to what length foreigners go in exploiting this country. The Lancashire Cotton Mills have to work short hours owing to lack of demand for their manufactures. It is amazing why they do not protest against the increase in freight rates by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. I take this opportunity of drawing their attention to this point. Our Association should continue to agitate in this direction in future. If purchases can be effected on F.O.B. basis in future, we shall surely be able to take the freight contract in our own hands in the course of time. The question of freight contract vitally affects this country as well as the Manchester millowners. The consumers could not buy the goods for which the freight rates had increased four-fold and the Manchester millowners have consequently suffered. Because their piecegoods could not compete with the indigenous cloth. In this connection it is satisfactory to note that the Government of India have recognised the necessity of investigating into the possibilities of an Indian Mercantile Marine by appointing a Committee for the purpose. Although the report of that Committee is not yet published, it may be assumed that the shipping industry in this country will revive as a result of State aid to Indian Shipping Companies. It is hoped that the Scindia Steam Navigation Company will take advantage of this opportunity. But to make the Company successful, it is necessary to remove the differences of opinion between its shareholders which exist at present.

The Chairman of the Bombay Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association had submitted a memorandum to the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay, in which, while criticising the evidence tendered on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber he observed that the piecegoods merchants who are members of the Chamber had broken their contracts. I must say that the piecegoods merchants never broke their contracts but they thought it necessary to draw the attention of the Bombay Chamber to the very serious situation that had arisen as a result of the breach of promise on the part of the Government of India and the very wide fluctuations in Exchange. At that time the merchants had to undergo a heavy loss on their goods and a loss of 15 per cent in exchange. But the members of the European Chamber of Commerce were not agreeable to our proposal and they insisted on having their pound of flesh. Consequently they lost heavily and many people in England had to close down their business. The piecegoods merchants used to say that the importing offices refused a compromise and had as a result to suffer severe losses in the shape of 15 per cent on Exchange 60 per cent on goods, rents, interest charges, etc. Now they are repenting for their obduracy. We are sorry to note that the Chairman of the Share Brokers' Association going out of his way in referring to the piecegoods merchants attacked a respectable body like this Association. In conclusion I wish that you will all work unitedly and that the next year may prove prosperous.

LIFE OF SADASIVA BRAHMAM.

The Harikatha Kalakshepam which was performed by Mr. Doraiswami Aiyer at the South Indian Club on Saturday evening on the life of Sadasiva Brahmam was listened to with intrest by an appreciative audience. The life history of Sadasiva Brahmam has many points in common with the other South Indian Saints in its simplicity, purity and single-minded devotion to God. Born of humble parentage, the thirst for learning carried him far beyond the confinci of his native village and he early became proficient in all the branches of knowledge then available to student. Though married very young, the wedded life did not hold out any prospect of happiness and peace to him. He left his home and found his mission in service and prayer.

Master Sankaran, the 11 year old son of Mr. Doraiswami Aiyar entertained the audience for a while by his surprisingly fine performance on the violen.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION RELIEF WORK.

AN APPEAL.

Swami Saradananda, Secretary, Ramkrishna Mission, writes:—

We have already informed the public that centres have been opened at Lahore in the plague affected area and at Birbhum and Gauhati for the fire relief.

The following are the reports from the different centres:—

Punjab plague relief.—The Lahore Municipality hs opened a temporary hospital. A segregation camp has been established at the Minto Park where temporary accommodation is given free of rent to persons who are afraid of living in the town and specially to those who have lost their relatives. Vaccination depots have been opened and cases of infections are reported here. The Municipality is trying to combat the disease by disinfecting the houses and burning out the old clothes in the infected house. The mortality among the poor is very great, they can neither arrange for treatment nor send the victims to the hospitals. In a majority of the cases the victims are left to their fate and dead bodies are left uncremated. Among the Musalmans the attack is more virulent as they take the dead bodies to the burial place in a procession, which only helps the spread of the infection.

We have sent ten workers uptill now to organise the relief work. Our work will be based on the following lines:—(a) Distribution of a new set of clothings in the affected houses, (b) nursing the diseased persons, (c) rendering pecuniary help to the sufferers and thus attempting to relieve unemployment, (d) distributing proper diet to the sick.

The Birbhum Fire Relief.—About 200 families in the village of Fatepur and 500 in Volian have been rendered homeless by disastrous fire. The fire broke out on eight consecutive evenings, though the real cause is unknown. To add to their misery, a great storm has past over these villages after the fire had subsided, rendering a great number of huts saved from fire roofless.

Gauhati Fire Relief.—Our workers have reached there and a detailed report has not been received yet.

We appeal to our countrymen to come forward with their generous help for our distressed brethren in the afflicted areas mentioned above. Contributions, however small, will be received with thanks at any of the following addresses and may be assigned to any of the funds as intended:—(1) President, Ramkrishna Mission, Po. Belur, Dt. Howrah. (2) Secretary, Ramkrishna Mission, 1 Mukherji Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

A CONGRESS CORPORATION.

A person may possess many admirable qualities and qualifications and yet may not be qualified for the post of Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation. To hold such a position it seems desirable that the occupant should have some knowledge of municipal affairs. Furthermore, if it is desired to obtain the best man available the selection should not be restricted to the Corporation and still less to a party. It would of course be an advantage if the most eligible person happened to be a member of the Corporation, but in any event the Councillors as a whole are entitled to as wide a choice as possible and to be supplied with the usual material for arriving at a decision, says the *Englishman* of Calcutta.

These, however, are not methods that commend themselves to the majority of the new Corporation. They have their own methods and refuse to be guided by "old traditions." They have entered the Corporation with the determination to take all responsibility upon themselves. They insist upon selecting their own officers in order to ensure that their own policy is carried out, and they are not going to practise hypocrisy upon the public by advertising these appointments. In other words, the municipal government of Calcutta is to be "a government of the Congress, by the Congress, and for the Congress."

No doubt this is very gratifying to Congressmen. They may have no municipal experience whatever but so long as they are loyal to the Congress they may aspire to the highest appointments. The minority may criticise, but who cares for the opinion of a minority! The Government, however, may refuse to sanction the appointments, in which event we may expect some lively developments. Mr. Das, for instance, may assert that the Minister in charge of Local Self-Government has no authority and no legal existence. Did not the Bengal Council refuse to make provision for any Ministers? But the Government may insist, in which case we have the Mayor's assurance that "if any conflict is "forced upon the Corporation by the Government this Corporation will not be slow to take it up and engage in the conflict." We hope matters will not come to this pass although there seems no limit to the ambition of Mr. Das's followers. Nobody could object to their taking charge of Calcutta if they respected the rights of minorities and had some regard for efficiency but their attitude as disclosed in Wednesday's debate over the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer is not too reassuring. Nor is it reassuring to be reminded so pointedly that they represent the Congress. We fail to understand how "the constructive programme as laid down by the Congress" will serve the best interests of Calcutta. Surely they do not imagine that if every Ditcher wore *khaddar* it would improve the water-supply or prevent the Bidyadhari drying up! Even Mr. Das's programme will require a good deal of consideration and if to this is to be added a Congress programme the Chief Executive Officer will have little time left for attending to the ordinary needs of Calcutta.

HORNIMAN DAY.

JAGADGURU SHANKARACHARYA'S MESSAGE

The following message was sent by His Holiness the Shankaracharya of Sharadapith through Mr. Chhanaglal P. Nanavaty to the President of the "Horniman Day" meeting:—

Dear Mr. President,

On our arrival here yesterday from Northern India, we were intensely gratified to note from the "Bombay Chronicle" (practically a Horniman Special Number) that by a happy coincidence we had reached Bombay on Horniman Day; and we fervently hoped that we would invite ourselves to and participate in the public meeting which we felt sure would come off in the evening in honour and commemoration of the splendid services rendered to India by that most disinterested and high-souled friend and champion of India. Indescribably keen therefore was our disappointment at finding that the expected meeting was to come off twenty-four hours later and that owing to the fifteen o'clock Poona Mail to-day, being the very last train by which we could start in order to reach Gokaran in time for the Karnatak Provincial Conference there (which we are to preside over) we were most reluctantly but unavoidably precluded from enjoying that anticipated pleasure and privilege. We have therefore to content ourselves with these few hurriedly despatched lines of appreciation to be handed over to you on our behalf by Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty as a faint and sorry substitute for all that we had hoped to say in person at the meeting itself.

Manifold and multifarious, gladdening and gratifying to our heart were and are the numerous and different traits of Horniman's character, temperament, and services to our sacred Motherland. Abstemious in habits (as evinced for instance by his life as a confirmed vegetarian and teetoller) quick to sift facts from a whole lumber-heap of camouflage, undeterred by any considerations of fear or favour from the propagation (however unpleasant) of the truth so grasped, intensely humanitarian to the very care of the innermost recesses of the *Sanctum Sanctorum* of his heart (as continually demonstrated by his incessant labours on behalf of the Bombay Humanitarian League as its President and most active worker and propagandist, for several years even after his enforced exile), fearless in the exposure of fraud and the condemnation of unrighteousness — Horniman was a rare specimen of Humanity at its very best and loftiest level, a living exemplar of the Indian ideal of plain living and high thinking. In our estimation he fulfilled the high requirement of Dharma which says:—"Softer than the softest flower in his compassion towards the afflicted and harder than India's thunderbolt towards the oppressor" and therefore pre-eminently deserved all the honour and appreciation which even the excessively grateful children of India can give expression to from the fulness of their hearts. Hence is it particularly delightful to us to see that to-day public a meeting is to be held under the joint auspices of so many different and representative political, communal etc., representing not merely Bombay but practically the whole of India and is to be addressed by distinguished leaders of the same splendidly representative character.

We have only to conclude by expressing our whole-hearted expectation that the people of India in general and of Bombay in particular will strongly and effectively, tangibly and unequivocally demonstrate their enthusiasm of heart and determination of will to bring about Horniman's speedy and honourable restoration to his beloved adopted Motherland for the resumption of his great and unvaluable services towards the righting of India's wrongs and the re-establishment of Dharmic Rule in India.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

A STRAIGHT QUESTION, AN EVASIVE REPLY

Mr. K. F. Nariman writes to us as follows:—

A little error crept in the report of my speech at the Horniman Deportation Day meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya yesterday and I shall thank you to correct the same as under:—

I did not say as reported that one Mr. Lloyd, a representative of Messrs. Stewart and Lloyd had come to Bombay and had secured a large order for the supply of pipes for the Development Department. What I stated was that I had received reliable information that very large orders extending to lakhs had been given by the Development Department to a British firm of Engineers Messrs. Stewart and Lloyd and that Mr. Lloyd of that firm was a cousin or close relation of Sir George Lloyd the ex-Governor of Bombay. In the last council, amongst several other questions relating to Development Directorate, I had also put a specific and direct question to elicit the above information and on the last day of the council and nearly two months after the question was submitted, I received a laconic and evasive reply "that the information is being obtained."

Another point to be noted is that although I had received the usual intimation from the Secretary to the Council that the above question had been admitted in toto, still to my surprise in the printed list of questions circulated amongst the members the last portion i.e., the query about the relationship was deliberately omitted. We presume that in this most highly paid department of Government, whose Head draws a salary next to the Governor, there is such a thing as a list of approved contractors and file of contracts and a mere reference to them would have enabled the Government to give a straight and definite reply to the first part of the query and a similar reference to the parties concerned could have easily elicited a reply to the second portion and hence the above unsatisfactory reply after a lapse of nearly two months naturally evoked criticism and roused suspicion. The Development Department is evidently anxious to take the public into its confidence and we suppose it was with that object that they arranged for inspection trips, inviting all the local civic as well as the provincial fathers. These trips were undoubtedly very entertaining, but it is questionable whether they were equally instructive and none of the wise sages was, so far as the inner working of the department is concerned, any wiser for these entertainments. Everyone can see what is on the surface but what is required is a little peep below the apparently plain and magnificent surface.

I have repeated the above question again for the next Council, but in the meantime will the Development Director come out of his entrenched position and refuse to take shelter under the technical rules and procedure and before that period, either through the medium of the public press or otherwise, remove the tension by enlightening the public on this rather grave and important subject?

If the allegation is false it is as much in the interest of the department as in justice and fairness to the individuals concerned at once to declare the falsity of it and thus silence the ugly Dame Rumour for ever. On the other hand, if there is any truth in this scandal, then the public interests as well as the reputation of the department demands an immediate, full and true disclosure.

This policy of drift can only be a temporary make-shift and makes the public mind more suspicious and sooner it is given up the better both for the Government as well as the people. How long can an insistent and determined public, on matters of grave public importance, be put off and bamboozled by such evasive, laconic, non-informing and non-committing replies?

BAHA'I MOVEMENT.

THE RELIGION OF LOVE.

(M. U. ABASI).

By religion we mean those necessary bonds which have power to unify. This has ever been the essence of the religion of God. This is the eternal bestowal of God. This is the object of divine teachings and laws. This is the light of everlasting life. Alas! A thousand times alas! that this solid foundation is abandoned and forgotten and the leaders of religions have fabricated a set of superstitions and rituals which are at compplete variance with the underlying thought. As these man-made ideas differ from each other they cause dissension which breeds strife and ends in war and bloodshed; the blood of innocent people is spilled; their possessions are pillaged and their children become captives and orphans.

Thus religion which was destined to become the cause of friendship has become the cause of enmity. Religion, which was meant to be sweet honey is changed into bitter poison. Religion, the function of which was to illumine humanity, has become the factor of obscuration and gloom. Religion, which was to confer the consciousness of everlasting life, has become the fiendish instrument of death. As long as these superstitutions are in the hands and these nets of dissimulation and hypocrisy in the fingers, religion will be the most harmful agency on this planet. These supernatural traditions, which are inherited into present day, must be abandoned, and thus free from post superstitutions we must investigate the original intention. The basis on which they have fabricated the super-structures will be seen to be one and that one, absolute reality and as reality is indivisible complete unity and amity will be instituted and the true religion of God will become unveiled in all its beeauty and sublimity in the assemblage of the world.

Therefore, says Abau'l-Baha, the beloved Master "Tear asunder the veils and curtains of these dogmas, remove these accumulated, suffocating inerements, dispel these dark impenetrable clouds, that the Sun of Reality may shine from the horizon of eternity".

Baha'i Movement, the religion of Love builds up no new gale, founds no new religion, make no separation between man and man, it declares that every religion is God-given and has in it all that is needed for those who follow it. It bids the Hindu remain a Hindu, but drop his formalism, his pride and his feeling of being above the other religions of the world and of having to himself a special knowledge while others are outside. It bids the Parsi remember that he has a religion given by a divine Prophet, but that he in following him, must honour the Prophets of others. It says to the Christian: do not think that your faith is unique. It is all you need; go below the surface, understand its philosophy, remember its mysticism and do not be bound only by the outer formalism which has been imposed by ignorance and not by knowledge. It says to the Musulman: What is this calling unbelievers men of other faiths, when the Prophet said: "Say, we make no distinction between the Prophets, but every man shall follow his own leader." Then as this message of Love peals forth in this world, men of other faiths remember that after all it is not new. The Hindu answers. Why, I was taught that in the "Bhagavat Gita", for did not Shri Krishna say, "On any road whereby a man comes to me on that road will I meet him for all roads are mine, Oh Son of Kunti." And the Christian says, "Why did not the Christ say: "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold, them also must I bring, and they shall hear my voice and there shall be one fold and one Shepherd."

Such is the message of Baha'i movement!

TARIFF BOARD REPORT.

"PIONEER'S" COMMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Apl. 27.

The "Pioneer" commenting upon the Tariff Board's Report points out that the proposals would definitely commit Government and Legislature so far as steel industry is concerned, to a policy of protection for an indefinite period. The paper expresses the view that if India is to be a genuine democracy in which the masses had same political power and the same political intelligence as they have in Great Britain, it is safe to assume that protection would stand as little chance of acceptance in one country as in the other. The paper warns that other industries will be clamouring for protection in due course and that the cumulative effect of various tariffs imposed, if the claims were accepted, on consumers in bringing about a general rise in the cost of living cannot be ignored.

VISCOUNT CURZON'S RECORD.

HOBBY OF RASH DRIVING.

CONVICTIONS TREATED AS A JOKE.

Viscount Curzon, who has become well-known in India since he initiated the Indian Debate in the House of Commons, has an unenviable record of Police Court convictions for rash and reckless driving. His politics is of the "Morning Post" persuasion. Consequently he is an undiluted dieh ard. The following report of the Police Court case in which he figured prominently will be of interest to Indian readers:—

Viscount Curzon, who once said it "was impossible for a motorist always to keep within the law," yesterday (on 27th March) had his licence for driving a motor suspended for six months.

The lordly M.P. for South Battersea (Conservative) was summoned to answer to the magistrates at Acton Police Court for driving at a pace exceeding the speed limit of 20 miles in High-road, Chiswick, on March 9.

The police said the speed of the Viscount was 32 miles an hour.

The defeading solicitor did not dispute this, but said the brakes enabled the car to be pulled up very quickly and made for safety.

It was stated the Viscount had been many times convicted for motoring offences, and the chairman remarked that small fines appeared to be useless to stop the practice. He must now pay a fine of £20 and have his licence suspended.

Sureties were fixed at the request of defending solicitor in the event of an appeal being made.

THE VISCOUNT'S RECORD.

Viscount Curzon, M.P., born 1864, heir to the Earldom of Howe, has made himself notorious by his disregard of public rules in regard to motoring. His previous convictions include 16 for travelling at excessive speed, 11 for dangerous driving, and one for not keeping on the offside in passing a vehicle.

When in 1920 he unsuccessfully appealed at Surrey Quarter Sessions against a conviction, the Clerk called for his licence to write upon it "Confirmed on appeal," but there were so many convictions that he could not for a time find the one he was looking for.

Summoned at Guildford, the Viscount airily exclaimed: "I don't want any more endorsements on my licence. I have got so many that they are falling off."

After his 16th conviction the Viscount's view of public authority may be gathered from his statement: "This has been going on for a long time—fifteen years, in fact. The first conviction was in 1908. You see, I always drive my own car, and every time that I am held up it is known.

"When Lord Hardup, or the Earl of Twoshoes, is stopped it is the chauffeur's name that appears."

On another occasion he remarked, "You are wrong. I ought to know. I helped to make the Act. I am Viscount Curzon, M.P." This was to a police officer who stopped him for not exhibiting an offside lamp.

How many common folk would have been permitted to go on for 16 years breaking the law, without having their licences taken away altogether?—"Daily Herald."

A SPECIAL SANITATION ROUND.

Some members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation having expressed a desire to have the insanitary conditions prevailing in the mill area shown to them, a special sanitation round was arranged on the 18th inst. Messrs K. F. Nariman, Balubhai T. Desai, Shivadas Chapsi and B. G. Paralkar, members of the Corporation were present. The party first went to Carrole Road where the drainage repairs have been going on for the last six months or over, and the nuisance has not yet abated, though complaints from the residents were sent to the Municipality since over two years. The repair work appeared to have made no appreciable progress though such a long time has elapsed since it was undertaken by the Municipality. The party then proceeded to the open Nulla running through the millhands' locality, rendering the houses standing on its bank extremely insanitary. It was not possible to pass along the said Nulla without putting one's handkerchief to nose.

The members of the Corporation wondered how people lived in the locality and tolerated this unbearably foul smell. The Nulla is a long one and contaminates the air reaching hundreds of houses standing near it over a length of more than a mile. Then a chawl owned by Ahmed Haji Varid, on the New Tulsi Pipe Road was visited and it was found to be quite in an unsatisfactory conditions—so far as sanitation was concerned. The chawl also appeared to have not received the benefit of repairing and white-washing for a long period. Thence proceeding to the Prabhadevi Road the party visited Bai Hirabai Kisansingh Contractor's chawl which too appeared to be in need of repairing and white-washing, and also a man-hole there was found to be leaking. In addition to these, Pundlik Dhumatkar's chawl at Prabhadevi Road, Haji Kasam's and Chandwalla's chawl on the Curry Road, also a stable belonging to Haji Kasam at the same place, Gundeli Maharaja's chawl at Lalbag, Angirwadi at Mazgaon and some places in the Parel village were also visited in the course of this round. Except the last places in the Parel Village had been visited previously and at this time it was observed by the League's worker who accompanied the party that some tangible improvements had been effected by the Municipal authorities since complaints regarding the same had been forwarded them. Some drain ch however, were noticed at certain place the Prabhadevi side. The Cor ing this round were convince satisfactory conditions arisin fective and neglected drain the northern part of the took full three hours and members of the Corporati the same interest in the slum-area.

LABOUR'S NEW RECRUIT.

LORD CURZON'S SON-IN LAW JOINS PARTY.

Mr. Oswald Mosley, the member for Harrow, has taken the logical step of joining the Labour party. He has done so by a letter to the Prime Minister which is made public to-night, and Mr. MacDonald has, in an interview, given him a cordial welcome to the party.

Mr. Mosley's political development has long been of great interest to those who follow Parliamentary politics. He was elected for Harrow in 1918 as a Coalition Unionist. Even then his political ideas were very far advanced beyond even the most liberal construction of Toryism, and as for Unionism, it was upon the Coalition Government's early policy in Ireland that he crossed the floor of the House in 1920. Very soon after his election to Parliament his sympathies, and very largely his personal associations, were with members of the Independent Labour party and that group of Liberal members who left the Liberal party for the Independent Labour party about 1918. At the election of 1922 Mr. Mosley stood again for Harrow, but this time as an independent, with the full consent of his association and leading supporters in the division, who gave him a very wide commission. In 1923 he was opposed, as on that occasion, by Conservative candidate.

The following is Mr. Mosley's letter to the Prime Minister:—

8, Smith Square, London, S. W. 1

March 27.

My dear Prime Minister,—For some time past I have found myself in warm agreement with the immediate policy and with the ultimate ideals which you express for your party. In the late House of Commons I supported you in Opposition and in the present House I almost invariably agree with the actions of your Government and join in resisting the attacks delivered by a variety of opponents.

In these circumstances it appears that my proper course is to apply for formal membership of the Labour party and to accept all the obligations which such a step involves.

At the last two elections I have been returned as an Independent upon a programme similar to that which you are striving to enforce and with liberty not only to co-operate with men of like aims, but also to form my party allegiance directly the issues and alignments of the future were clearly defined.

There can no longer be any doubt that the decisive moment has arrived. The battle array of the future is determined. You stand forth as the leader of the forces of progress in their assault upon the powers of reaction. In this grave struggle fraught with such momentous consequences to so many of our fellow men and women who suffer grievously in our midst I ask leave to range myself beneath your standard.—Yours very sincerely.

(Signed) OSWALD MOSLEY.

Mr. Mosley married Lady Cynthia, the daughter of Lord Curzon, in 1920, when his rapid political development was perfectly clear, and, as everybody knows, Lady Cynthia is whole-heartedly with her husband politically. He is only 27, which is very young indeed for a politician, but intellectually he is not only energetic but very mature. It is no secret that when the present Government was being formed it would have been glad to have had Mr. Mosley's assistance in some post in the Administration, young as he is. It is however entirely untrue, as is hinted in one or two papers, that there is any question of his going into the Administration now. He joins the Labour party as a private member, as everyone who knows him knows that he would do.

A USEFUL RECRUIT.

Mr. MacDonald is to be congratulated says the "Manchester Guardian", on the fine young recruit whom he has secured in the person of Mr. Oswald Mosley. Manchester has a special interest in the [illegible] as former lords of the manor of Manchester, whose name one of our principal city thoroughfares commemorates. But, apart from any such accidental circumstance, no one to whom a Liberal mind and the generous ardour of youth appeals can have failed to follow with interest and sympathy the political course of this very modern heir to a very old name. Coming out of traditional Conservative surroundings, he has from his first entry into political life as a coalition Unionist shown a gallant spirit of independence and an unfailing tendency to kick over the traces. The process of his development was rapid, and at the last general election his old party had so far despaired of him that they ran an orthodox Conservative against him in the Harrow Division. He was elected as an Independent by Labour and Liberal votes and with very wide freedom to take his own course in the new Parliament and to select his own political associations. He has lost little time in availing himself of that liberty, and, looking his temperament and the swift momentum of his political career, it was natural that he should go the full length and join hands with the newest of the political parties. His further progress will be watched with the greater interest because it is in the working out of ideals which are common in the main to Liberalism and Labour alike that the real test of judgment and statesmanship resides. There is plenty of time before him, and he may yet prove himself one of the statesmen of his new party. But ideals are not enough for that.

"THE BULL DOG BREED"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall deem it a great favour if you will please spare some space in your illustrious paper and do justice by publishing the following true account, in contradiction of the one-sided and prejudicial matter published by a Deesa correspondent in the issue of 'Nava Yug' dated 11th April, a weekly published in Surat and a verbatim letter translated by one A. B. Chothia, and published in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of 17th April, 1924.

The correspondent has tried to throw stones, preferring to remain behind the curtain. He writes: "Lt. Young was a gunner before the war and is now the Cantonment Magistrate." By this, he tries to spoil the reputation of a strict but kind and just officer, in the eyes of others. He seems to forget the fact that it is more dignified and respectful for a man to rise from a low rank to a high rank, by staunch perseverence and ability.

The correspondent writes that a blacksmith was fined Rs. 5 because there were two pieces of carrot in front of his house. This is absolutely false. No such person was fined for this. Will the correspondent be able to prove this from the office record? A sweetmeat seller was fined Rs. 50 to Rs. 60, he says, within two months. What if he was he must have deserved it? By this statement he has tried to make a mountain of a mole. He has not exceeded his powers as laid down in the Cantonment Code. The fact is that the sweets-selier is fined in all Rs. 30 for committing offences on more than five occasions. But under what circumstances? This is a Cantonment. As in every Cantonment there is also here a strict supervision over the articles of food-stuffs especially cooked ones, with a view to protect the health of the troops and the people. In Deesa, all sweets-sellers are Ghanchis, by caste. The correspondent is ignorant I suppose how neat and clean they and their things are? On one occasion, while the Principal Medical Officer was on inspection duty in bazaar accompanied by the Magistrate, he found the sweets of this man full of ants and bees. His dress was very dirty and sweets black and more than a month old. The Medical Officer warned this man in the presence of the Magistrate; the next day the Magistrate on inspection duty happened to come near the shop of this man. The man took no notice of the hints given him, the previous day. Everything was as before. He was fined this time with the warning that he should be more neat and clean like others. Few days after it happened that again the dress and the sweets of this man were found worse than ever. He had, therefore, to be punished. Will the correspondent explain that out of about 10 such sellers, how is it that this man is fined more times than others who have not been? He further remarks that the Magistrate is fond of shooting dogs and on 7th April he fired a bullet which went through ah Mohamedan girl while aiming at 5 of 6 dogs. In reply I may state that according to regulations stray and unowned dogs starved and suffering from rabies are destroyed in every Cantonment, it being in the interest of troops and civil population. In order to rouse the dormant spirit of the Mahajan people, he has on two or three occasions in a month shot dogs away from the populated area. This was only done as a warning that the number of dogs was increased and that they should be removed from the Cantonment limit as promised by the Mahajan.

The .22 bore gun is small and has a cartridge 1/8 of a tola in weight. In length it is hardly half an inch. Through an accident one such shot was received by a girl roaming about in the Nullah. She was about 80 paces distant behind the thick stem of a 'peper' tree. A dog was on the other end. As soon as the gun was fired, the girl accidently came between and was hurt. It being a very small shot and the distance being long she felt only slight pain: and was fully conscious. The Magistrate at once took the girl to the hospital and had the wound dressed. The girl was cured within 7 days and was sent home. The Magistrate expressed his regret to the parents and explained to them that it was an accident. The wise good narents did not feel in the least, as they knew well that the injury was due only to an accident. The Magistrate offered them a sum of money as compensation. This they refused for they were convinced that the Magistrate was in no way at fault and that the injury was very slight. However, he made the girl a good present which cost over Rs. 31. The correspondent has mentioned half truths and confused facts with personal motives. He further states that the Magistrate takes carrots from the vegetable sellers, free of cost. This is not true. The fact is that these carrots some 6 lbs daily are handed over by an old women (who keeps a vegetable stall) to his syce for his horse. The Magistrate pays her ten times more the price on every third or fourth day. Even for few pieces of carrots he has paid a rupee or two to many persons. The correspondent has not given his name openly and I shall be very thankful if you will publish the following principal merits and good deeds of the Magistrate with my name. During his three years' regime he has done lot of good to the people and many improvements have been made which are a source of blessings to all:—

1. The Cantonment roads which were in a very bad condition for the past ten years are completely made new, this has been a great boon to the people and the poor dumb cattle.

2. Gas lights have been introduced on the main streets and old dim lamps are done away with.

3. Good many poor people have been saved from heavy expenses time and trouble by disposing of their petitions judiciously and without delay. They have also been advised to settle their contested disputes amicably through respectable Punches, to save unnecessary expenses to themselves.

4. Poor people whose field service accounts were not settled for years together, have been paid their dues instantly. In most cases no hope of getting money, he has spent his blood to obtain it from authorities. The Magistrate has been a great blessing to the family allottees and pensioners.

5. He has punished persons in default as a duty, but in many cases he paid these fines from his private pocket. He has also helped the poor people by remitting their house and conservancy taxes. He also gave rewards every year to the best boy in the school, and thus sympathised with education, even asking in special cases for boys to be educated free as their parents are too poor to continue their education, on payment.

In short, Sir, I fear it would be very lengthy to narrate all I and many others have noticed of him, and so I simply cease by informing the correspondent that a new Magistrate is going to take charge from May 1. I leave it to him and the Cantonment public how keen a loss they would feel, when the noble officer like Lieut. Young is not here as a Magistrate I am sure the loss would be felt as irreparable by all.—Yours, etc.

ERACH M. KHAMBATTA.

Camp Deesa, April 26.

VICTIMS OF CAWNPORE FIRING.

BOMBAY MILL WORKERS' SYMPATHY

Mr. D. A. Bhatvadekar, President, Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, Bombay, has written the following letter, dater, 24th April 1924:

To The Private Secretary

To H. E. The Viceroy, Simla.

Dear Sir,—As per resolution passed at a public meeting of the Mill-workers of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, Bombay, on the 19th April 1924, I beg to submit hereunder the two resolutions that were passed at the said meeting, in connection with the recent Cawnpore firing, for favour of submission to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Thanking you in anticipation, I beg, etc.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

1. This meeting of the mill-workers of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, expresses its heartfelt sympathy with the mill-workers of Cawnpore, who were wounded or killed in the recent firing. This meeting strongly condemns the irresponsible action of the local officials in firing on the crowd without any cause and afterwards disposing of the dead by burning their dead bodies in the mill boilers, with a view to conceal their offence.

2. This meeting of the mill-workers of Bombay appeals to His Excellency the Viceroy to order an impartial inquiry into the said firing and to inflict suitable punishment on the guilty officials; further this meeting requests His Excellency to express to the Local Government of the United Provinces that a recurrence of such firing is strongly deprecated.

CO-OPERATIVE PROPAGANDA IN VILLAGES

Mr. G. N. Sahasrabuddhe, Life Worker of the Social Service League who is also an honorary organiser appointed by the Co-operative Department of the Bombay Government, visited Bordi, a village in Thana District at the invitation of the Somavanshi Kshatrya Samajonnati Sangh at the time on the conference of that community. About seven hundred persons had assembled for the conference and a lecture on "Co-operation" with the aid of magic lantern slides was given by Mr. Sahasrabuddhe on Sunday the 20th instant dealing with different aspects of the Co-operative movement. A similar lecture was also delivered by Mr. Sahasrabuddhe at Maroli, another village in the same District, at the invitation of local co-operative societies, on the 21st instant. Both these lectures were largely attended and proved popular.

KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE AND BHAVNAGAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will, I hope, allow me, through the courtesy of your valuable columns, to make the following suggestions to the leaders of this conference as regards holding it this year at Bhavnagar.

In my opinion, the alternative offer made by Sir Prabhashanker Pattani to hold the conference this year at Songadh, to which he would give his best support and help, and if the holders of the conference work it out with responsibility this year, he would not only have no objection to holding it next year at Bhavnagar, but he would use all his influence with other states of Kathiawad to allow it to be held in their jurisdictions also—this offer made by him is eminently satisfactory.

It is quite apparent that, in Indian States, there is no question of the conflict of interests between the rulers and the ruled. Therefore, in the states we hope to affect administrative reforms with the force of persuasion and argument and by methods of compromise and reconciliation. There will be time enough to resort to the extreme means proposed to be taken this year, only if this process of pursuasion, argument and compromise fails. If, therefore, the leaders of the conference, by accepting only the above offer, can enlist the help of Sir Prabhashanker Pattani this year, and his sympathy with and support to the objects of the conference for all time to come, it will not be a small asset in the interest of the conference. It would be conducive to good results both to the conference as well as the Native States of Kathiawad. Let, therefore, the offer made by Sir P. Pattani made in good faith be accepted and tried in good faith this year by the leaders of the Conference.—Yours etc.,

LABHSHANKER P. MEHTA,
of Bhavnagar.

Garoth, (Holkar State),
April 24, 1924.

Mr. W.H.N. Wilson, Superintendent, Railway Police, Kharagpur, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, died on 27th instant as a result of polo accident.

"FALSE IDEAS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a pity that your correspondent "A Musalman" who seems to be a prodigy of learning, should hide his identity. I wish he would disclose his name so that I may ask him to solve my difficulties and remove my doubts. He appears to be a bitter nemy of Maulvis and wants to expel them from India. But they are the light of the world, and if the light goes out, there will be gross darkness.

It is the height of presumption to use a mild phrase, on his part to say that men like Abul Kalam, Saiyed Sulaiman and others are ignorant, because they believe and teach that men who disbelieve in Islam, after knowing it, will not be saved. His impertinent remarks do not prove their ignorance, but show that he has never read the Quran in his life. It is God himself, and not the Maulavis, who says that Islam is the Perfect Religion, which He has chosen for mankind, if any man seeks any other religion, it shall not be accepted of him and that he shall be a loser on the last day; that those who disbelieve amongst the people of the Book (Jews and Christians) and the idolators shall be in hell fire, and that they are the worst of men; that the people of the Book should believe after the manner of Muslims: that He has reserved His mercy and love for those who follow and believe in His Apostle and the light (Quran) which he has brought into the world; and that if you associate aught with Him, your works will be in vain. I challenge your learned correspondent to call those statements into question; if he does I am ready to give chapter and verser for them.

Now if God, after declaring in unmistakable terms that Islam is the only religion that is accepted by Him, were to say to Christians you may continue to believe in the doctrines of the Trinity and Atonement, disbelieve in Islam and my Apostle, you will be saved, provided you do what is right. He would contradict Himself. He cannot say to a Jew you may reject Islam, disbelieve in Christ and Muhammad (on them be peace) only do what is right and you shall enter into heaven. Nor can He say to a Hindu it is not essential that you embrace the only Perfect Religion, you may believe in transmigration instead of Resurrection, only be a good man and Salvation is yours. Faith in my books and prophets is nothing, you can know my will without them. And now what is Islam? God himself tells us what it is. "Righteousness is not that you turn faces to the east or west, but righteousness is (of him)) who believes in God and the last day, and the Angels, and the Book, and the prophets, and who gives wealth for His love to kindred and orphans, and the poor, and the son of the road (the wayfarer) and those in captivity and who is steadfast in prayer, and gives alms, and those who are sure to their covenant when they make a covenant, and the patient in adversity, and distress and in time of violence, these are they who are true and these are those who are pious."

This sublime passage clearly shows that Islam consists of two parts, Faith and Practice, that precedence is given to the former over the latter, and that both are necessary.

Faith may be likened to a tree and practice to its fruit. A tree may exist without bearing much or any fruit. There may be theory without being brought into play in practice. I therefore think that faith and practice are distinct and not identical.

To understand the right meaning of some verses of the Quran, it is necessary to bear in mind that faith which consists of five articles as detailed above, is often for the sake of brevity, concisely expressed as beheving in God and the last day; and practice, which includes praying, fasting, paying the poor rate, etc., as doing what is right. In the chapter called "The Wrangler" it is said with reference to Muslims "Thou shalt not find a people who believe in God and the last day, loving him who opposes God and His Apostle, even though it may be their fathers or their sons or their brothers and clansmen. He has written faith in their hearts and He aids them with a spirit from Him. This proves beyond any doubt that to believe in God and the last day is to believe in all the articles of faith, and to do what is right includes the five prayers, etc., etc., in other words it means to embrace Islam.

I think your correspondent, if he is open to conviction, will admit that the text on which he relies, simply means that it does not matter who a man may be, he may be the son of a Musalman, a Jew, a Christian or a Hindu, if he embraces Islam in the true sense of the word, he shall be saved.

Sale says that Mr. Roland approves of this interpretation. Roland is a Christian and cannot be accused of distorting or changing the meaning of the text for personal ends. Yes, Islam is for all men, but all men are not for Islam, for they prefer darkness to light.—Yours, etc.

MUNSHI MAHMUD KHAN.

Camp Poona, April 19.

A LADIES' SOCIAL GATHERING

On Tuesday the 22nd instant, a ladies' social gathering for the purpose of celebrating Vansanto-sava (The Spring Festival) was held at the Damodhar Thackersey Mulji Hall, at Parel, under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal, the Women's Branch of the Social Service League Bombay. About 150 women belonging to various communities were present, including Dr. Mrs. Chandubai Kulkerni M.B.B.S.; Mrs. Maltibai Gupte, Miss Ramibai Samson, Mrs. N. M. Joshi, Mrs. Saraswatibai Donde, Mrs. Manoramabai Malvankar and others. The programme consisted of prayer, music drill by girls and a lecture. The proceedings were opened by Mrs. Indirabai Sahasrabuddhe, the Chairman of the Mahila Mandal was voted to the chair, who addressed the ladies assembled on "Social Duties", laying special stress on the duties of women and illustrated her points by citing instances in every day life. A vote of thanks to the chair and distribution of flowers etc., terminated the pleasant function the afternoon having been enjoyably spent by all the ladies present.

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—
1, LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO of about its age.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policyholders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

Mr. George King, F. F. A., F.I.A. (London)—one of the greatest living Actuaries of London—in congratulating the Policyholders and Shareholders of the Company on the result of the last Valuation says:—

"The very Satisfactory position which the Valuation discloses."

WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to—

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.

Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, Bombay.

Pt, CHAUDHURI Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTTA

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

LATE MR. MANILAL PAREKH.

(From our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 25.

Bhavnagar had the misfortune of losing one of the foremost public workers from the young generation last week. Mr. Manilal M. Parekh passed away in the morning of Friday last. Born and brought up under very affluent circumstances, Mr. Manilal graduated in the year 1920, from the Samaldas College, and gradually dadicated himself to public life. He was an honorary Magistrate, a Municipal Commissioner and a member of the Standing Committee one of the secretaries of the Praja Mandal, and one of the most leading workers at the people's conference. Without a shadow of pride for his position and wealth, he was ever ready for service; his sad death at an early age of twenty-seven deprives us of one of the most useful men in the field of public work.

THE PRAJA MANDAL.

The Secretary of the Praja Mandal called an extraordinary general meeting of the Mandal, yesterday. One of the items of work was to express sorrow for the sad and premature death of the late Mr. Parekh, one of the secretaries, and another was to discuss the order of the Council prohibiting the holding of the Kathiawad Parishad in Bhavnagar. It appeared that most of the members present did not choose to see this order discussed in an assembly of the people of Bhavnagar proper, and so the meeting was declared unconstitutional in absence of an eight days' notice, and was dissolved. The official presence of the police in this meeting was remarkable in this respect that it was the first experience of Bhavnagar, of its kind.

SATYAGRAHA POSTPONED.

The Committee of the Kathiawad Rajkeya Parishad had arranged to call their first public meeting, after the issue of, and in the place of, the order of the Council prohibiting all meetings in connection with the Kathiawad Parishad. But a letter from Mahatma Gandhi, advising them to postpone all such movements till he could, after proper study of the whole situation, give them proper advice, was received, meanwhile, and so this activity is, for the present suspended. All sides are eagerly awaiting to hear the decision of Mahatmaji.

WANTED A CORONER FOR KARACHI.

SIND MEDICAL UNION'S RESOLUTIONS.

The Hon. Secretary, Sind Medical Union sends the following resolutions passed by the Sind Medical Union at their last General Meeting:—

The Sind Medical Union wish to draw the attention of the Government that certificates signed by a duly qualified registered medical practitioner certifying that a pensioner is alive is not accepted by the Pension Department unless the Medical Practitioner holds commissioned rank or is an Honorary Magistrate, etc. It therefore urges Government to extend this privilege of recognition of their certificates to all duly qualified registered medical practitioners as is the case in the United Kingdom.

That owing to the increasing number of mechanically propelled vehicles in this City and its increasing importance as a Seaport, Railway Terminus and a Military and Aviation Station the Sind Medical Union wish hereby to bring to the notice of Government the urgent necessity of appointing a Coroner to investigate with the aid of a jury causes of deaths from accidents, poisoning and other unnatural causes of medical legal import.

That this port should preferably be held by a member either of the legal or medical profession and that the appointment should, if possible, be in the first instance a part time one.

LOW-PAID EMPLOYEES ON THE B. B. & C. I. RLY. LINE.

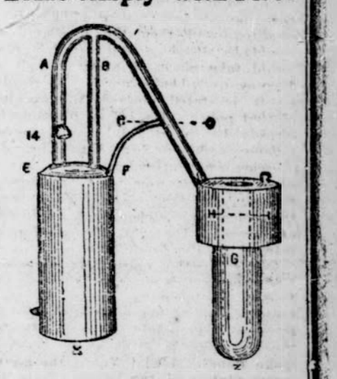
The following communication has been forwarded to the Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway by Mr. Jinabvala as Hon. Gen. Secretary of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Men's Union in connection with leave to be given to low-paid employees on the line:—

"The men who draw daily wages are not actually daily paid nor are they paid weekly, but they too are paid monthly. Simply a class has been started under the above name from whom heavy manual task is exacted and who are paid on an inferior scale with no concessions given them. The words "Daily Paid" cannot startle us into thinking that their payment is daily and so they get pecuniary facilities denied to others. The line of demarcation is falsely laid and if the rules are responsible for the same they need an immediate change to wipe off a disgraceful distinction that is allowed to take its birth and growth among the section of lowest hard working yet voiceless workers. Because you dub a class with the above name you deny them the right of that sick leave and privilege leave which you have willingly conceded to others.

Even the stores department only recently were notified that the coolies mates and such other workmen would be allowed that concession, I am fighting for, for others whom you have denied. Certainly that must have been the result of an alteration in the rules, then why not effect an alteration in this case as well? I protest against the form of double government existing on your line giving rise to partiality towards one class of operatives and denial of proper rights to another. I am surprised to read that you cannot change the rules, nor can it be said, as you assert that, the rules were settled after a careful consideration. For you cannot deny that you have denied the right of just claim to a class of workmen under you who are hardest worked. If you conscientiously think so, there is every justification in your correcting the rules forthwith. But Sir, rules are not everything in an institution. It is unwritten rules written only on the table of the human heart that govern our human affairs and I appeal to you to reconsider your decision. I claim a just and impartial treatment of a most loyal and zealous section of your workers."

ICE.

Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.



FIRST COST IS THE ONLY COST.

APPLY FOR FREE LIST TO

ALEX. BRAULT.

(Established at Calcutta since 1886.)
7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
SOLE AGENT FOR THE EAST FOR MANY NOVELTIES.

TITO-LANDI LAMPS

OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. 1923.

FLAMME BLEUE

PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1923.

PREMIUM BONDS.

BOOKLET Posted free on Application.

GOOD TOOLS

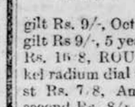
Combination Ball Bearing and Slip Ring Puller

This is a very practical and substantial device designed to serve both as a Ball Bearing Puller and Slip Ring Puller on all makes of magneto armatures. A set of three different sized bushings accompanies the outfit, which will enable you to remove the different size ball races and slip rings. The work is done with ease and without the slightest injury to any of the parts you are working on. A welcome addition to your working outfit. There is nothing to get out of order, and it will last indefinitely. Complete with a set of Bushings.

Special Price, **Rs. 50-0** PER SET.

The **Advance Motor Co.**

Accessory Specialists,
7, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "Automotive".



VARIETIES OF WRIST WATCHES.

These are extraordinarily fine, high grade, up-to-date, improved, accurate time-keepers, strong and durable. SQUARE WRIST nickel Rs. 7/8, gold gilt Rs. 9/-, Octagon Nickel Rs. 7/8, gold gilt Rs 9/-, 5 years guaranteed rolled gold Rs. 10/8, ROUND SHAPED fancy nickel radium dial wrist Rs. 6/8, silver wrist Rs. 7/8, Amir Hunting watch with second Rs. 8/-, Bee timepiece Rs. 3/12, Alarming timepiece Rs. 4/12, Best lever Rs. 4/-, Railway regulator Rs. 4/8, Burma Timepiece Rs. 2/8.

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

N.B.—A gold gilt strap and English leather free with wrist watch purchasers. OTHER VARIETIES APPLY FOR CATALOGUES.

The English Watch Co.,

4, Laksmi Datta Lane, P.O. Bagbazar CALCUTTA.

HIGH SCHOOL AT GORAI

A correspondent writes:—

It is being said that a special meeting of the inhabitants of Dharavi Island, Salsette, is to be held at Gorai, in May to consider the question of having a high school at Gorai for the Island. I presume that towards this object, Mr. D. J. Ferreira, Solicitor, has made up his mind to provide funds, which, if true, would no doubt be a great service to the Dharavi people. If the funds which Mr. Ferreira is expected to give are insufficient, I trust other well-to-do persons will come forward and supplement them by their contions, to maintain the School. If the School is not to be given in charge of the Local Board, a Committee of Management, consisting of picked men, should be appointed. It should be free from ecclesiastical control.

RONUK

"Q.P." BOOT POLISH

Quick Polish is the Quality Polish. Cleans, preserves and polishes. Brown Q.P. removes old stains in a wonderful way.

Obtainable at leading Stores and Bazars.

RONUK, Ltd., Portslade, Sussex, England.

INFLUENZA,

Chills & Agues

rapidly yield to Phenalgin. Temperature is reduced, the restless, overstrung system tranquilised and steady recovery ensured.

PHENALGIN

is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36×5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

Sole Agents:—

E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.

Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.

DIABETES

World Renowned.

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

Our letter No.—22169.

To,

Messrs. K.P. RAY & J.P. RAY BROS.

Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

Gentlemen,

I tried your Diabetic Specific on Mr. Jamadar Madappa. He has completed the prescribed course of 12 weeks.

Before commencing the treatment his urine contained sugar, and Sp: gravity was 1040 without exertion.

You may publish this letter.

Yours sincerely,

S. VARADA ANJANGAR L.M. & S.

Medical Officer,

Semi-Itinerant Dispensary,

Humchada Kattay, Shimoga,

(Mysore Province).

Note.—Testimonials are sent free. FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

(5)

The Best of Lubrication With a Service Reputation

KEYSTONE
TRADE MARK
Reg. U.S. PATENT OFFICE
GREASE

The Master Lubricant Since 1884.

Agents:—

Symington Cox and Co., Ltd.

58. Forbes, Street.

FIRST CLASS CENTRAL PROVINCES TEAK

The Imperial Gazetteer, Hoshangabad District (page 172), says "The Teak of Rajaborari and Bori is the best in the Central Provinces." We own the Rajaborari Estate and are contractors for the Bori Range. The best teak of Central Provinces can therefore be had from us only. Logs and scantlings of all sizes available at moderate prices.

One inch planks, 8in. to 6in. wide, in stock lengths about 2000 cubic feet available at a reduced rate of Rs. 3 to Rs. 3/12/0 per cubic foot according to width. F.O.R. Timarni G.I.P. Railway.

For detailed particulars, write to:—

The MANAGER,

Rajaborari, Estate Timber Depot.,

Timarni, G.I.P. Railway

EAST AND WEST.

An impudent Interview.

We have seen no more impudent interview in years than that given in Nice by J. P. Morgan to the *Eclaireur*. In the course of his statement Mr. Morgan is reported as praising France's intelligent and industrious population which "now is giving a magnificent example how to win peace. If the ruling classes only make a similar effort, France will soon be invincible in the economic domain. In any case we shall always be at her side and sustain her when necessary because we know we can count upon her as the champion of right." He added that "it was with admirable unanimity that the big bankers of the United States answered the appeal to help you vanquish the coalition formed against your franc." Mr. Morgan knows well that there was no need to form any coalition against the franc that its collapse was due, first, to the failure of France to balance her budget; second, to the failure to raise the taxes decreed by law; third, to her deliberate support of the now militarism of Europe by her loans to Rumania, Poland, Jugoslavia, etc.; and fourth, to the widespread denunciation of her policy towasd Germany.—New York "Nation."

A question of Passports.

The vexed question of the issue or withholding of passports has cropped up in India in regard to the application of Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali for passports to proceed to Turkey in connection with the subject of the future of the Khalifate. Here we have two men openly hostile to the India Government devoting their lives to challenging its authority and legitimacy, yet claiming its protection in the face of the outside world. It is not unnatural that the Government should feel tempted to refuse the request. By means of a passport a country or Government throws its protecting mantle over one of its nationals and calls upon all other countries to respect its interest in the holder. The anomaly of the Ali brothers being armed with such documents requires no emphasis. A passport, however, has also come to be in effect little more than a form of authorisation for leaving a country, in so far as it is not possible to leave one's native land for a foreign country without being in possession of one. We may suppose that the Ali brothers are less concerned with the measure of protection that the India Government may afford them in Turkey than they are anxious to leave India for the journey to Turkey. Their capacity for harm is probably as great or as little in one country as in the other, whether present or absent, and in these circumstances it may be doubtful whether any advantage is gained by allowing them to pose as martyrs in connection with their Khalifate campaign, which must have gone a long way towards wrecking their reputation with even the most credulous of their deluded followers. From what is known of the Turks' opinion of their Indian fellow Moslems we should be tempted to hope that the Ali brothers will not only go to Angora but will also be compelled to stay there for a year or two, to the lasting benefit of Turkey, India and Great Britain.—The "Near East."

Exchange Banks and India.

The end of the legislative session at Delhi has been followed by the usual lull, and during the past week the cable has brought us no important news. The position in India continues, however, to be the subject of a fair amount of comment in this country, nearly all of it grave in tone, and some of it so pessimistic that one turns with relief to the reports of the meetings of the exchange banks, where, happily, pessimism is at present out of fashion. A sound balance-sheet is, of course, a good excuse for cheerfulness, but to produce one requires an accurate appreciation of existing conditions and probable changes in the near future, and it is from this standpoint that we consider the views of the directorates to be worthy of attention, more so than much of what attains prominence or even notoriety in the Press. It is particularly cheering to read the appreciation of the position offered by the chairman of the Chartered Bank, to the effect that the existing political difficulties must worry the Government, but need not alarm the shareholders. This attitude of hopeful steadiness is, in our opinion, one which may be adopted with advantage by those of our readers who have to look at Indian problems from the outside.

"Pessimism and Progress."

The fact is that India is in greater danger from her own inbred pessimism than from any other single cause. Reading the debates in the various legislatures, or glancing over the files of any of the prominent journals, one is almost tempted to conclude that the true division of parties is between the men who think that things are as bad as possible and those who hold that any change must be for the worse. The practical result of the prevalent mental attitude is to render progress almost impossible, because each concrete proposal for improvement is promptly smothered under a mass of hypothetical objections, minimising the real advantages, and blighting the prospect with swarms of "Gorgons, and Hydras, and Chimeras dire"—the products of a too prolific imagination. What Delhi really needs is a breeze from the cheerful atmosphere of Canberra or Ottawa to dispel the gloom cast by the shadows of along unhappy past. Englishmen resident in India are too apt to yield to the predominant influences, and it is all the more important that the rest of the Empire should contribute to the solution of Indian problems a steady stream of the cautious, constructive optimism which, as a matter of experience, is effective in getting things done.—"The Near East."

Turkey Invests in a Battle Cruiser.

The last I heard of the Goeben was from a naval officer who had seen her whilst he was serving at Constantinople a few months ago. He described her as battered, stripped, and apparently rusting to her end. Evidently they do not believe this in Angora. Anyhow, a naval budget of six and a half million pounds (Turkish) has just been voted, primarily for the purpose of restoring the Goeben. But as this imposing sum only represents a little under £8,000, I question whether this distressful battle-cruiser will even get rid of her rust during the period covered by the naval budget.—"Truth."

Theosophy and Leadbeaterism

After the exposures last year in Sydney, N.S.W., it is not surprising that English theosophists should desire to get rid of "Bishop" Leadbeater and the rest of his episcopal brethren of the "Liberal Catholic" persuasion. A special convention of the society has been summoned with that object. Leadbeater has already been expelled once from the society, but he was readmitted, and has since more or less dominated it throrgh his influence with Mrs. Besant, who thoroughly believes him and trusts him. Considering the nature of the exposures of Leadbeaterism, it is astonishing that she should not perceive the discredit which these bogus bishops bring upon the Theosophical Society.—"Truth."

Parliament and Secret Treaties

An interesting debate took place in the House of Commons on Tuesday, when Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, introduced the "Treaty of Peace (Turkey) Bill." The Lausanne Treaty contained a clause which necessitated legislation and therefore the Government had no alternative but to present it to the House for ratification; but Mr. Ponsonby, as reported in the "Times," took the opportunity to make it clear that it was the Government's considered policy "to lay on the table of the House every treaty when signed for a period of twenty-one days, after which the treaty can be ratified and circulated. In the case of important treaties the Government can take the opportunity of submitting them for discussion. In the case of others, time for discussion can be found if a demand was made through the usual channels. By this means" he said, "secret treaties would be rendered impossible."

* * * *

It is difficult to understand why anyone should object to such a policy, but Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Fisher seemed to do so. Really, of course, it is a procedure to which we have been tending for some time past, and it will be all to the good to regularize it into an established usage (which, as Mr. Ponsonby said, is in England the most effective way of securing reform). The Prime Minister, who wound up the debate, simply urged the House to ratify the treaty without delay. He obviously did not feel either able or called upon to defend it in every respect, but there was clearly no practical alternative to ratification. As a matter of fact, the Lausanne Treaty has always seemed to us a considerably better instrument than some of the other peace treaties in that it was not like them a dictated peace, but the result of prolonged and arduous bargaining between the two sides, and therefore has a reasonable chance of being regarded as workable, and as the best thing obtainable, by both parties.—The "Spectator."

A Labour Catch

Mr. Oswald Mosley is the biggest catch the Labour Party have had for a long time, but I am not really surprised that he has found his way into their lobster-pot at last. For some time past he has evidently been uncomfortable in his undefined position, and has formed a party of one; but parties of one do not last. He is a distinct acquisition to the Government side, for he is a young man of real ability. In some ways he has a touch of that superiority which proverbially attaches to his august father-in-law, and it would be amusing if he were to qualify as the Curzon of the Labour Party. Harrow, the typically suburban and middle-class constituency for which he sits, will probably rebel at his conversion: in that case his destiny is the House of Lords. He is bound to get there in the end, and there is no particular reason for making two bites at a cherry. Many among the younger Liberals in the House silently envy Mr. Mosley. There is a considerable section among them who would like to go Labour, foreseeing in it the party of the future, and being unable to discern any pronounced difference between the temper and opinions of the Labour front bench and their own. They are restrained by loyalty to their party, and personal loyalty to Mr. Asquith. A Liberal friend of mine in the House tells me that he could name twenty would-be recruits to Labour who are now Liberals, and he thinks there are more than double that number. If this be true, these men in time, when circumstances permit, will find themselves more and more attracted into the Labour orbit, and ultimately will go over altogether.—The "Outlook."

Swarajists in Bengal

The present state of affairs in Bengal reveals some of the inconveniences that the wrecking policy of the Swarajists may bring on themselves, or at least on the people they are supposed to represent. In refusing supplies in the Provincial Council, they knew, of course, that they were not producing anarchy; votes for essential services could be put on the "reserved" instead of the transferred side. This, in fact, has been done in the case of land and stamp revenue, forests, irrigation and navigation, the administration of justice and certain other matters. But did Mr. Das and his friends reckon on the effect of their tactics on the health and education services? Here they have unwittingly wielded a sort of Geddes axe; the Government is giving a quarter's notice of dismissal to some 1,200 officials in these two departments. This kind of "reform" is not exactly what the constituencies want, and we are not surprised to hear that the Swarajists are discussing a revision of their policy. There is already a disposition among the less intransigent members to abandon obstruction for co-operation, and if the votes are resubmitted to the Council before the fateful three months have expired, it seems likely that there will be a sufficient number of converts to common sense to carry them. If there is not, Mr. Das will find himself losing sympathy in India as rapidly as he has lost it in England.—The "New Statesman."

Price of Political Education

Lord Lytton in Bengal does well to keep the Swarajists impaled on the horns of their dilemma. Here and elsewhere in India they would be delighted if Governors, faced by denial of funds to the popularly-directed departments, cried out for the return of those departments to control by the British and bureaucratic half of the Government, or at least provided funds for them in defiance of the vote in the legislature. The shrewder policy is to show the Swarajists that if they refuse funds to such departments only the absolutely essential part of the work of those departments will be carried on, and to leave them to explain to their constituents why beneficial schemes desired by every sane voter are being held up or abandoned. But while we approve this policy, as the best possible in the circumstances, we must not forget that it means the postponement for many millions of innocent people of benefits to which they are entitled. It is, indeed, the strongest condemnation of the constitution fabricated by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford that it should necessitate such a policy.—The "Saturday Review."

A man with a future

After wandering on the brink of the political waters like an unquiet spirit for five or six years, Mr. Oswald Mosley has taken the plunge at the deep end. His formal entry into the Labour communion is the most interesting personal event of the sort since Mr. Churchill joined the Liberal Party twenty years ago. How much of the attention which Mr. Mosley has attracted is due to a very engaging personality and the piquancy of his connection with Lord Curzon, and how much to his political qualities, is uncertain. He has great courage, considerable gifts of speech, and unquestioned sincerity. But his oratory is a shade too rhetorical, and he gives the sense of a fine and generous spirit rather than of great driving power. He has, however, plenty of time for development, for though he has been in Parliament for five years he is still one of its youngest members. With again the exception of Mr. Churchill, no one now in politics has travelled so far at twenty-seven as he has done, and among the men of the future he is pretty certain to have a conspicuous place. It would be a delightful jest of circumstance if Lord Curzon should live to see his son-in-law the Prime Minister of a Labour Government.—A. G. G. on "The Nation."

ANXIETY GOES

WHEN BABY'S OWN TABLETS ARE MADE YOUR CHILDREN'S MEDICINE.

The fame of Baby's Own Tablets, Canada's popular remedy for children's ailments, continues to spread. Here is evidence from a satisfied parent at Raub, Federated Malay States, Mr. G. M. Rajendrum, clerk in the Courts at that place, writes:—

"Following a severe cold my child, aged 3 years, had a cough at night which disturbed his sleep. This cough was attended by difficulty in breathing such as you see in asthmatic people, and it went on for about three months.

"The usual cough mixtures were tried but found useless, so I obtained a bottle of Baby's Own Tablets. A change for the better was noticeable in the child before half these Tablets had been used. Now he is quite free from the trouble. I am indebted to Baby's Own Tablets for the quiet nights he enjoys and for being relieved of all the anxious fears we had about his health."

Guaranteed absolutely pure and harmless even to the youngest infant, Baby's Own Tablets are a safe and gentle remedy for infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhœa, simple fever, colds, croup, teething pains, worms. Of chemists at 14 ans. per vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar, A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co. etc.

COCOGEM

HOW IS COCOGEM RECOGNISED

COCOGEM is packed only in clean, new sanitary tins that are hermetically sealed to prevent contamination or adulteration.

Each Cocogem tin is stamped with the word "Cocogem" and the diamond

T O M Co

Trade Mark.

Cocogem package is easily recognised everywhere by the brilliant blue, red and white varnished label which is copyrighted.

All small Cocogem tin labels are plainly marked with net weight of contents and total price for your protection. All weights are strictly net and do not include weight of tin.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

Cocogem cans are Conspicuously Coloured.

Sole Distributors for Bombay (excluding Sindh)

NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.,

227, Frere Road, Fort,

BOMBAY.

HERE ARE SOME MORE

BHOPAL, AGENCY SEHORE.

Will you kindly send me a large tin of your Lunch (Cheese) Biscuits, as you sent me before. They are a small plain Biscuit and nice for Cheese.

(Sd.) Lt. Col.....
I.M.S. Agency Surgeon.

ARCADIA, PURI

There is no need to tell me about your Biscuits, as I know that they are very good having dealt with you for about 10 years and I have recommended your firm to lots of people.

(Sd.) Mrs. LAING.

Compare our Prices with those imported and see the saving you will effect.

WE MANUFACTURE 52 DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

All UNTOUCHED BY HAND

DELHI BISCUIT COY., LD.

(ESTB. 1898)

AWARDED 10 GOLD AND 5 SILVER MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE

To be had of:—

Bombay Swadeshi Stores

Times' Buildings, Carnac Road, Princess Street,

and

Poona Branch.

GLASS TILES

(SKY LIGHTS)

The only manufacturers of Glass Roofing Tiles in India

Dimensions:— 16" × 9" [Exactly fit with any Standard Mangalore Tile]

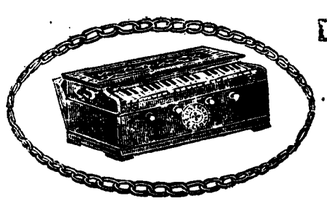
Tint:— A very agreeable greenish tint, allowing sufficient light, free from dust & the heat of the Sun.

Price:— Rs. 48/- per Doz. packed very safely in sound crates and delivered free at the Karad Railway Stn.

(M. S. M. RY.)

Ogale Glass Works, Ltd.

OGALEVADI (Aundh State) Dist. Satara.



FOR BARGAIN OF HIGH CLASS HORMONIUMS AT Comparatively cheap rates

Please consult with our illustrated catalogue.

Telegrams: "Musicians"

National Harmonium Co.,

10-3xLower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.
HEATERS AND HOT WATER BOILERS.
To burn coal or wood fuel.

Also Blue Flame Wickless oil Stoves & ovens.

CLUBWALLA & Co.,
CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT BOMBAY .. .. ..

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Selecting a leaf in Virginia worthy of Bears' HONEYDEW CIGARETTES

Bears' HONEYDEW VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
The pick of the bunch!

THOMAS BEAR & SONS LTD. LONDON

—and our "AMULET" Glare-protector

does effectually screen the eyes from the sun's glare. Moreover, it gives a bright and delightful rendering of nature's colours.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON & SIMLA.

WHAT I SAVED

Teach your children the advantages of Thrift from their young age. Send them to the CENTRAL BANK with their Saving Box and Pass Book and watch the interest they begin to take in saving money.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD
Head Office—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A QUICK RETURN TO LOST POWER.
ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI
ensures by restoring and retaining the vital fluid lost due to old age and excesses of youth. This Shastric preparation of musk, gold and makardwajarea, infuses vigour and virility into the most incapable and impotent making them active and strong in a very short time.
Price a phial of 60 pills at Rs. 10.
RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHABJI:
177, (B) Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

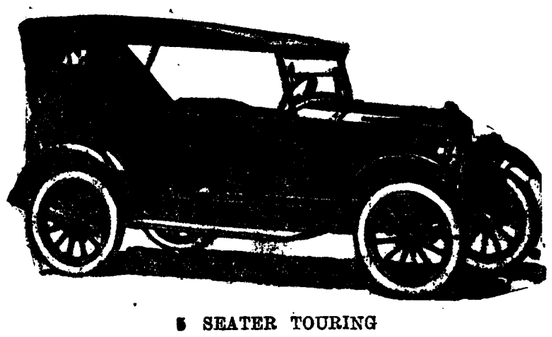
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS;
Price List on Application.

"LATEST INVENTION"
ELECTRIC HEATERS
AND
CIGAR LIGHTERS
Have a Cup of Tea in 2 Minutes.
Light your Cigarette in a Second.
SAFE, RELIABLE
AND
NO TROUBLE.
America-India Export & Import Co.,
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY.

"RUGBY"
(1924)
An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.
Rs. 3000
WITH SELF STARTER.



5 SEATER TOURING
FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21717.

Whether in business or in the field of sport Mr. Neverlate is equally at home.
No game this for amateurs, Strength, Accuracy and Precision, all are necessary, and, like WEST END WATCHES, Mr. Neverlate possesses these qualities in the highest degree.
Reduced Prices now in force.
SQUARE "B"
9-ct. Gold .. Rs. 80
14-ct. " .. " 92
18-ct. " .. " 105
Guaranteed Two Years.
Revised Catalogue FREE on request.
West End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.